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U.S. Admission About Forces in Morocco Is Made Public

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—The real chief victim of the official secrecy has been the American public, said Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on U.S. commitments abroad.

Heard testimony on Morocco and Libya shows, said Sen. Symington, that "the Soviets are aware of our presence. They have a multi-million-dollar military assistance program of their own for the Moroccans and... a Czechoslovakian military training mission is currently operating in Morocco."

David D. Newsom, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, testified that "we have no commitment to Morocco to assist in the event of any attack."

One Reason

Mr. Newsom acknowledged that one prime reason the United States increased its operations in Morocco after that nation gained independence from France in 1956 was "to preclude Moroccan dependence upon the Soviet Union."

Since then the United States has supplied Morocco with \$600 million in military and economic aid, Mr. Newsom testified.

Now, with the Soviet Union sharing as a military supplier to Morocco, Sen. Symington said, "what we have done again is get ourselves involved in a country where we are half-in and half-out, and the Soviet Union is half-in and half-out."

In Libya also, Mr. Newsom testified, one reason for the U.S. military involvement there starting in 1957 was "to enable the Libyans to refuse Soviet offers of military assistance."

The United States was forced out of its major installation in Libya, Wheeling Air Force Base, ahead of schedule last year, after a revolutionary coup toppled Libya's monarchy in September, 1969. The Soviet Union and France are now Libya's major military suppliers, and Libya's new rulers, have close ties with Egypt, including Egyptian troops in Libya.

That 20 American oil-producing and operating companies still function in Libya.

Libya's Oil

Libya is now the second largest oil producer in the Middle East, Mr. Newsom noted, ranked just under Saudi Arabia. Mr. Newsom said the "U.S. companies' investments in Libya have a market value of several billion dollars and their oil operations in Libya account for 88 percent of Libyan oil production and returned about \$600 million to the U.S. balance of payments in 1969."

When asked if continuance of U.S. oil operations in Libya is precarious, Mr. Newsom noted that Libya is an important financial supporter of Egypt. Mr. Newsom said there are "indications that the Egyptians have at least counseled the Libyans against going so far in their present policies that they would seriously jeopardize their economic relations with the West. The Egyptians have a self-interest in this."

U.S. Develops Packaged Air Bases

By Drew Middleton

ENGLY AIR FORCE BASE, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Fighter squadrons of the U.S. Tactical Air Command can be deployed within 72 hours to advance in tactical air force has been made possible by a new logistical system called "Packaged Air Bases," which enables a fighter squadron plus supporting maintenance personnel and equipment to be moved as a package air-strike force to any base in the world.

The squadron needs, according to officers here, is a suitable airfield, parking areas, a source of fresh water. Everything else is airlifted in specially designed, expendable containers. The job is done, the squadrons "repackage" and return to home base.

Discussing the advantages of this flexibility for tactical air, Gen. William W. Momyer, commander of the U.S. Tactical Air Command, said in an interview that fast reaching tactical air forces and facilities can be quickly deployed to critical for the time needed, then reduced. This will not only reduce dispersal costs but permit forces at economical fixed installations. Consistent with this policy, this will allow a portion of our tactical air to be based in the continental United States.

Key factor to instant air is the availability of what Air Force calls a Base Base, is, one having the four essentials. According to present relations there are more than perhaps as many as 1,400 bases in friendly countries.

NATO Nations in Accord on Guideline for A-Mine Use

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—U.S. ministers from eight NATO nations have reached agreement on guidelines to cover the use of nuclear land mines in Europe.

Because they are placed far forward along NATO's borders, some strategists reason that the President might face the choice of having the mines overrun by enemy forces, if he chooses not to order them detonated, or to escalate a conventional war into a nuclear war at an early stage.

Soviet Biologist, Once in Asylum, Gets Research Job

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Zhores A. Medvedev, the biologist and author whose forced detention in a mental institution last spring led to protest from prominent Soviet scientists and writers, has been given a new position in his field—the physiology of old age.

Dr. Medvedev, in a postcard sent to The New York Times bureau here, disclosed his present position. The card, handwritten and its authorship verified beyond doubt, bore the stamp of the Soviet international postal section, which screens all mail to foreigners, it said in part:

"My present situation has substantially improved. On Oct. 19 I started work as a senior scientist of physiology and biochemistry of agricultural animals in the city of Omsk, in the Kurgan Region (about 150 miles southwest of Moscow). I will be working in the laboratory of proteins and continuing my research in the field of molecular mechanisms and the development of aging organisms."

Dr. Medvedev was formerly detained in a mental institution on May 28 and was questioned about his writings, which complained of official repression of Russian scientists.

5 Die in Calcutta Riot

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Police shot dead five people and wounded three in battles in Calcutta today.

Today's deaths took the known death toll in a week of bloody violence in this sprawling city to at least 20.



George Brown

Diplomats Respond to Slurs

George Brown Gets a Going-Over

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Diplomats who burned silently at the behavior of George Brown when he was British foreign secretary are now striking back.

Letters published in newspapers here in the last three days have accused Mr. Brown of insulting and injuring his own Foreign Service and of distorting the facts of foreign affairs. No one here can remember such a correspondence in the usually controlled world of diplomacy.

Mr. Brown himself has had no comment. He has been out of the country since leaving his seat in the House of Commons last June, and will shortly take a title and go into the House of Lords as Lord George-Brown.

Mr. Brown set off the criticism by writing his memoirs. They have been published in the London Sunday Times in four extracts, and last week's pushed some people over the boiling point.

Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, former ambassador in Rome, reacted to a passage about "howler-hatted chaps" in the Foreign Service who, Mr. Brown said, would leave for home or club at 6 p.m.

"This is a travesty, and Mr. Brown knows it," Sir Evelyn wrote to the Times of London. He went on to charge that Mr. Brown "persistently denigrates and ridicules the Foreign Service, which he said 'suffered grievously' when Mr. Brown was foreign secretary."

Sir Evelyn spoke of episodes in which Mr. Brown had descended from a plane in some country and proceeded to "castigate the ambassador," or had "indulged in escapades" behind the ambassador's back. While praising Mr. Brown's ability, Sir Evelyn deplored "his inability to be fair, even in retrospect, to those who worked under him."

Lady Rellie—wife of Sir Patrick Rellie, former Ambassador in Paris—agreed with Sir Evelyn and said she and her husband had been among those "denigrated and ridiculed" by Mr. Brown.

She identified herself as the target of an outburst that had been attributed to Mr. Brown in a story long known in diplomatic circles. At a dinner in the French Embassy here, she said, Mr. Brown accused

East Germany May Be Hoping To Split Brandt, West Allies

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—The sudden East German initiative for talks with West Germany is viewed here as a possible effort to exploit Chancellor Willy Brandt's political problems in connection with the East-West negotiations in Berlin.

It is understood that the East Germans called for talks, probably beginning in November, at the state-secretary level on the Berlin access issue. This includes both access for West Germans to West Berlin and for West Berliners to East Berlin.

These two points are central to a Berlin settlement. A Berlin settlement, as Mr. Brandt has said, is basic to Bonn's ratification of the West German-Soviet treaty signed in August, though Moscow has never conceded that.

The access problem has been before the American-Soviet-British-French Berlin talks, the next session of which will come Wednesday. Up to now these Big Four meetings have been fruitless. It may be, one U.S. official speculated, that the Communists want to see if Mr. Brandt is so eager to get a Berlin agreement that he will give some ground.

Mr. Brandt's government has been weakened by defections from the Free Democratic party, a minority coalition partner, and faces a key test in the Hesse state election next Sunday. His government has tried to paint an optimistic picture of the Berlin talks and was doing so again Friday after Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visited in Bonn with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

American officials say that Bonn understands that it cannot touch on Big Four rights in Berlin during its talks with the East Germans. But it is not always clear just where Allied rights leave off and German rights begin.

The East Germans, it is reported, told the West Germans they wanted to exchange views, and if possible negotiate, on some subjects such as access relating to the Berlin issue. Details of the talks are unsettled.

The United States has never ruled out the idea that details on access problems would be worked out between the two German states, since East Germany physically controls movement on the autobahn, railroad and canal between West Germany and West Berlin. However, the United States wants any such details to be under the umbrella of a Big Four agreement, preferably a written one.

From one standpoint, the East German move, assumed to have been orchestrated from Moscow, could be the beginning of a breakthrough on the Berlin problem. But it also could be an attempt to outflank the Western powers, if Mr. Brandt's political problems lead him to call for acceptance of less than Washington, London and Paris wish.

So far the hard Soviet stand on Berlin has prevented a Washington-Bonn problem.

In past years any move such as that of the East Germans would have been rebuffed as an effort to gain recognition for that Communist state. But Mr. Brandt has gone so far toward recognition that that is no longer a critical issue to the Western Allies.

Scheel Ready to Recognize Poland's Oder-Neisse Border

BONN, Nov. 1 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, on the eve of treaty negotiations with Warsaw, said today that Bonn is prepared to recognize Poland's controversial western borders pending an all-German peace treaty.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Scheel's statement, contained in an interview with the newspaper Bild am Sonntag, could enable the West German and Polish negotiators to surmount the major obstacle hindering normalization of relations between the two nations.

Mr. Scheel said: "We are ready to declare that the Oder-Neisse line constitutes the western border of Poland."

"However," he added, "the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany) can only pledge the FRG. It cannot anticipate a peace treaty for the whole of Germany."

The statement was published yesterday. Today Mr. Scheel flew to Paris for consultations with French leaders. Tomorrow he was scheduled to return to Bonn and then leave almost immediately by air for Warsaw to finalize the treaty negotiations.

Mr. Scheel's short visit to Paris was officially billed as a routine meeting within the terms of the French-German treaty of friendship. The treaty pledges both sides to twice-yearly meetings, alternating between Bonn and Paris.

Government sources said the meeting would have added significance in view of Mr. Scheel's Warsaw trip. They said the minister intended to brief his French colleagues on the latest treaty developments and on the exchange of views he held Friday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, whom he met Friday near Frankfurt.

Mr. Scheel said after the Gromyko meeting that he and the Russian had discussed the Berlin border, fixed at Potsdam, has a question and also had touched on

Polish Demand

WARSAW, Nov. 1 (UPI)—The Communist party newspaper Trybuna said today that West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel should target the German minority in Poland and concentrate on recognizing the Oder-Neisse border in negotiations for a goodwill treaty with Poland.

On the eve of Mr. Scheel's arrival to finalize a treaty similar to one Bonn has already signed with Moscow, the paper's commentator Karol Malczewski dismissed as "fantastic nonsense" West German claims that a million Germans still live in Poland.

"There is no problem of a German minority in Poland," he said.

Mr. Malczewski said, "The point is that a clear statement must be made that the present Oder-Neisse border, fixed at Potsdam, has a lasting and final character."

Cuba-on-the-St. Lawrence

'Deal Still Holds' for Release Of Cross, Quebec Police Say

By Charles Hillinger

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Two islands in the St. Lawrence River will be declared "Cuban territory" the moment terrorist kidnappers decide to release British diplomat James R. Cross.

"The deal still holds," Maj. Guy Morehead, Canadian armed-forces spokesman for the Quebec provincial police, said yesterday.

"If the kidnappers of Cross deliver him alive, they will be flown to Cuba and granted asylum there, as the Canadian government originally agreed two weeks ago."

Mr. Cross was abducted from his Montreal home Oct. 5 by members of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ), the group demanding the immediate creation of an independent French-speaking nation on the island of Quebec.

Notre Dame and St. Helene Islands, which face downtown Montreal, were evacuated for a week from Oct. 18 through Oct. 26, and set aside as "Cuban territory" in an effort to free the 49-year-old diplomat.

The 200 office personnel and maintenance tradesmen on the islands were given the week off with pay.

Then Alfredo Ramirez, 32, the Cuban Consul in Montreal who also serves as second secretary of the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa, moved onto Notre Dame Island to take up his vigil.

Mr. Ramirez divided his time between the island and his home.

If the kidnappers called, the authorities were to make sure the Cuban consul was at the Canadian mission on the island.

Since the kidnappers failed to produce Mr. Cross, it was decided to open the bridge and let the workers return to their jobs.

If the kidnappers decide at any time to release Mr. Cross, the islands will once again be designated "Cuban territory"—an official extension of the offices of the Consul of Cuba in Montreal.

The designation carries all the privileges and immunities attached to a foreign consulate.

A 130-passenger Canadian armed forces plane continues to be on around-the-clock standby to fly the kidnappers to Havana.

New Rules on Dynamite

MONTREAL, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—New regulations on explosives go into effect today in Quebec in another government move to clamp down on the terror tactics of the FLQ.

Sporadic bomb outrages and dynamite thefts plagued the province for some seven years before the secessionists broadened the scope of their activities by the kidnappings last month.

The new law imposes stiffer penalties for possessing dynamite without a permit and strict controls on the purchase, use and transportation of industrial explosives.

The penalties include prison sentences up to two months and fines of \$5,000.

The law was introduced into the Quebec National Assembly by the government on Oct. 1—five days before the FLQ kidnapped Mr. Cross from his home here. On Oct. 10 the FLQ abducted Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, who was found strangled Oct. 17.

Over the past few years secessionists have killed nine people.

Nixon Signs Rail Bill

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP).—President Nixon signed Friday a bill to create a government corporation to improve the nation's railroad passenger service. The measure authorizes loans up to \$300 million and grants up to \$40 million to improve railroad equipment and passenger service.

U.S. officials in Delhi and Washington both stressed that the sale to Pakistan is a "one-time limited" exception to the arms embargo placed on India and Pakistan after their three-week war in 1965.

U.S. Arms Sale to Pakistan Includes 12 Planes, 4 Boats

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (AP).—The United States will sell Pakistan six F-104 jet fighters, seven B-57 bombers, four maritime patrol craft and 300 armored personnel carriers, it was disclosed here yesterday.

The breakdown of the controversial sale was contained in Indian press dispatches from Washington and U.S. Embassy sources said the figures were correct.

The reports were based on an hour-long briefing given to Indian correspondents in Washington by Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

The briefing, as published here, revealed a deep concern in the State Department for possible damage to Indian-American relations as a result of the decision to sell arms to Pakistan. There also appears to be some annoyance with India.

These reports quoted U.S. officials as saying that although the Soviet Union supplied Pakistan with 200 tanks in 1968, the Indian reaction was more "muted" than, as compared to the reaction to the proposed American sale.

U.S. officials also pointed out that the United States had decided not to sell Pakistan any tanks, despite its desire to purchase them. U.S. officials in Washington were also quoted as saying that the decision to sell arms to Pakistan was actually made several months ago but that the announcement was delayed primarily because of the need to consult with Congress.

Authoritative sources in Delhi, however, said another factor was the U.S. desire to wait until the Indian parliament recessed in September. It reconvenes in early November, when members are expected to raise the issue of arms supplies to Pakistan. The Indian government protested the sale Oct.

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U.S. to Retaliate By Expulsion of Soviet Newsman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The United States will expel a Soviet newsman next week in retaliation for the expulsion of Newsweek magazine correspondent John Dornberg by Moscow, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources declined to say which Soviet newsman will be asked to leave. They said, however, that the decision has been made and the Russian will be identified next week.

Mr. Dornberg's departure from Moscow leaves 23 American correspondents in the Soviet capital. There are 26 Russian newsmen in the United States.

21.5 Million Called Low Figure

Study for Senate Unit Cites Deaths Under Soviet Terror

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—A Senate panel yesterday released a study, "The Human Cost of Soviet Communism," estimating at least 21.5 million persons have died under terror policies since the Russian Revolution.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D. Conn., who requested the report by Robert Conquest for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, said the figure is conservative—with "45 million as a more probable estimate."

"Even if the Soviet Union had turned out to be a kind of social paradise that Communist propagandists peddle to those they are attempting to deceive," Sen. Dodd wrote in an introduction to Mr. Conquest's study, "it would still be impossible to argue that any paradise is worth 45 million human lives."

The London author, Sen. Dodd said, is "a scholar who enjoys an international reputation as an expert on Soviet affairs." The senator called the study the first document published "that attempts to assess in a systematic manner the total human cost of Soviet Communism."

Mr. Conquest calculates that 500,000 persons were executed or died in prison camps from 1919 to 1923, two million were executed under Stalin, 2.5 million died in camps from 1926 to 1936, 12 million died in forced labor camps in the Stalin years, and 3.5 million died in a famine during forced collectivization of the thirties.

"Conservative Estimate"

"Mr. Conquest points out that this is a conservative estimate," Sen. Dodd said, "which is almost certainly too low, and that the real figure might very well be 50 percent greater than this."

Sen. Dodd wrote that Mr. Conquest "does not include in this tabulation... his estimate that the cost of the civil war, from military action, executions, typhus, and famine, totaled nine million lives."

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Grievances and Disorder

The stupidly vicious attack upon President Nixon in San Jose provided him with a dramatic illustration of what he and Vice-President Agnew have made the main theme of their campaign. And the disorder in San Jose was in fact an accurate projection, at a particularly sensitive point in public awareness, of a problem that is grave and urgent. Unhappily, the issue of law-breaking, whether in the form of violent dissent or outright crime, is in danger of escaping the serious attention it merits because of the very polarization the campaign is producing.

This polarization is not a matter of for or against, as Mr. Nixon said, everybody is against crime. It is, rather, a matter of emphasis. The President and Mr. Agnew tend to emphasize the law-breaking; their opponents to stress the causes. Both attitudes are, in fact, cop-outs. Dissent will mount, if nothing but repression is applied to it; it will mount, too, if concentration on long-range efforts to reach the causes allows the symptoms to flourish unchecked.

If Mr. Nixon, therefore, is wrong in dismissing violent demonstrators as merely "thugs and hoodlums," so are a number of intellectually respectable personages and publications that have assumed that massive repression is already in effect, thus tending to justify the violence they deplore. To accuse Mr. Agnew of McCarthyism is popular, and not without point. But it is worth recalling that McCarthyism sprang from genuine and not unfounded fears—there is no Tins Oates without a Guy Fawkes to give him credibility. Currently, the cold war is viewed in the light of McCarthyism; it would be more logical and accurate to view McCarthyism in the light of the cold war.

The analogy between the cold war of the

1940s and the 1950s and the present internal tensions within the United States should not be pressed too far. Nevertheless, both saw the exploitation of critical issues in ways that are irrelevant to the heart of the problem.

That problem, today, is in essence to meet legitimate grievances while at the same time coping with disorder—whether it springs from the grievances, from revolutionary spirit or from mercenary criminality. The second part cannot wait on the successful completion of the first, because grievances are perennial, and a state of insecurity militates against redressing them, as well as being in itself a social evil. But neither can the first part be sidetracked.

The current campaign has been a wrong against the American people because it has tended to divide these two facets of the problem—to say nothing of dividing the American people. It is wrong, also, because it deals so much in abstractions, rather than the concrete measures which might cope with both disorder and grievances. In the process, too, other grave questions of public policy have been scamped—inflation, for example, and the economic slowdown. Significant groups, students, and many blacks, have been alienated by what they consider the irrelevance of the rhetoric to their needs and wishes.

It is still doubtful whether the election results will show the same kind of polarization the campaign oratory would imply. The outcome, in terms of congressional seats and governorships, is still obscured by a fog of political war that is more opaque than usual. But unless there is a greater reconciliation of attitudes toward grievances and disorder than has been the case during the campaign, the road ahead for the United States will be rough, the hope for real progress dim.

New Nuclear Spiral

Strategic theories that only recently were thought discredited and that would require a tremendous further missile buildup seem to be reviving in Washington. The stimulus comes from a high-level nuclear study, coupled with pessimism over the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia, which resume in Helsinki today.

A review of the nation's war plans by a National Security Council panel evidently has challenged the concept of deterrence which has guided American nuclear strategy for most of the past decade. The study suggests that a force capable of responding to a Russian "first strike" by retaliating against Soviet cities may no longer be a sufficient deterrent; it sees need for a defensive "counter-force" capable of destroying Soviet intercontinental missiles in their silos.

The catch is that a counter-force capability for defense could also be used offensively in a first strike against the Soviet Union. Any attempt by the United States to achieve such a capability would be less likely to restore American superiority than to set off another action-reaction spiral in the missile race.

The counter-force issue was first raised publicly in President Nixon's State of the World message last February. "Should a President," it asked, "in the event of a nuclear attack, be left with the single option of ordering the mass destruction of enemy civilians, in the face of the certainty that it would be followed by the mass slaughter of Americans?"

The implication of this question is that the United States should build a new invulnerable missile force—one that could destroy any ICBMs Russia held in reserve if it attempted a first strike at American land-based missiles and bombers. Presumably a plan of that scope would require highly accurate MIRV multiple warheads installed in a new underwater long-range missile system (ULMS)—huge new submarines capable of firing ICBMs.

The fallacies in this scenario are many.

A Soviet first strike against American land-based missiles and bombers, even in the unlikely event that it could succeed, would be deterred by invulnerable Polaris and Poseidon submarines. Similarly, an American counter-force capability, assuming it could be built, would be unable to destroy Russia's missile submarines.

The fundamental flaw in the whole argument lies in the theory that deterrence requires capability to destroy a high percentage of Soviet industry and population in a retaliatory attack on hundreds of Soviet population centers. The reality is that the possibility of losing even a dozen cities would deter a Soviet first-strike attempt—or an American one.

Secretary Laird, has asserted that the United States will have to make a start on ULMS in 12 months, if a SALT agreement is not in sight by then. Even now plans for the new defense budget reportedly call for a substantial increase in funds for ULMS development. Yet there is no evidence that anti-submarine warfare techniques are in sight that could neutralize Polaris subs in this decade or even the next.

The United States has not been standing still while Soviet missile deployment catches up and passes ours. Rather, both sides have been pushing ahead with their chosen means of missile expansion: Russia with its giant SS-9 ICBMs and the United States with MIRV and the Safeguard ABM. There is vast overkill on both sides, but the new spiral in the arms race goes on—perhaps because both nations seek to bargain from strength in the SALT talks.

Instead of halting the missile race, SALT may very well stimulate it further, now that agreement appears unlikely within the next year. Only an immediate moratorium on MIRV testing and the deployment of MIRV, ABM and SS-9 missiles can preserve the present nuclear balance and the unique opportunity it presents to achieve a lasting freeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Hong Kong and the Six

There is general agreement that Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's Common Market negotiator, is fighting hard to have Hong Kong regarded as an associated territory if and when the United Kingdom joins the EEC. It is equally apparent that the Common Market countries are unhappy about this prospect. (There have been) cabled reports saying that they fear Hong Kong will pre-

sent "too much of a trade threat to them" if our exports are allowed in at reduced tariff.

This notion will not be accepted in Hong Kong but there is only one way to test it fairly and that is to permit this colony an associated status for a period of, say, five years, to be reviewed annually by Britain and the Common Market countries.

—From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1895

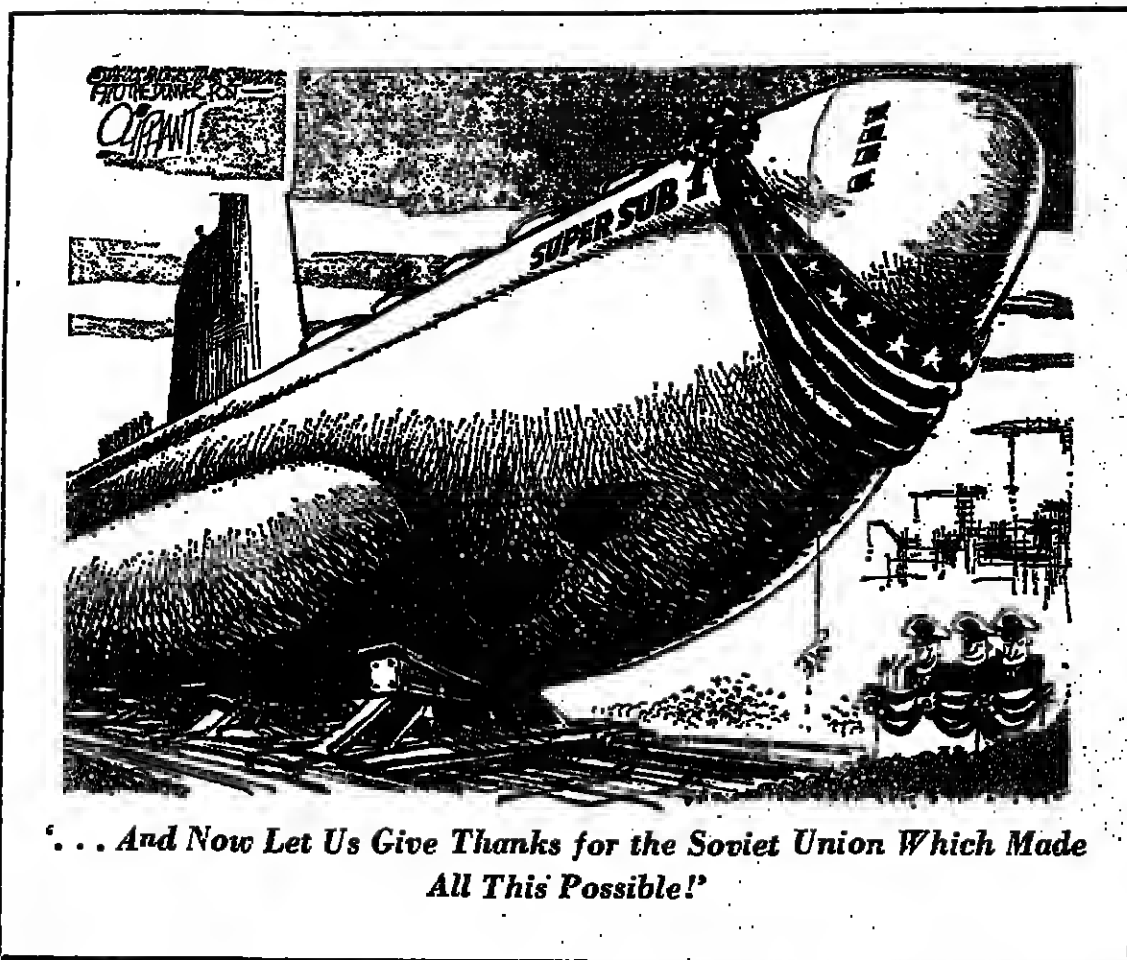
SEOUL—The London Times report that Russian warships have already assembled at Port Arthur is not confirmed. The Russian fleet at latest advices was at Chefoo.

SHANGHAI—The report about the supposed treaty having been concluded between Russia and China, by which China would practically become a tributary of Russia, appeared first in the China Gazette. It is believed to be based on truth, but the Korean affair since upsets it. Japan and Russia are said to have come to terms.

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1920

NEW YORK—The 29th President of the United States will be elected today. Tomorrow the world will know whether Warren G. Harding, Republican Senator from Ohio, or James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio and Democratic nominee, will succeed Woodrow Wilson in the White House. This election is particularly interesting in that it is the first time that women have had the right, under the Constitution, to vote for a President, thus doubling the election returns over that of any previous Presidential campaign.



... And Now Let Us Give Thanks for the Soviet Union Which Made All This Possible!

The Post-Election Problem

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—At the end of the American elections of 1970 most of the people concerned are agreed on one or two points: They are glad it is over; most of the candidates for office are exhausted, broke and vaguely unhappy about their own arguments; the men around the President and the Vice-President feel troubled and trapped by the political system, and even the most partisan voters, in their reflective moments, agree that something is wrong.

It is hard to believe that this long campaign for the control of the Congress and the direction and priorities of our public affairs could not have produced a single speech that was published in full by all major newspapers of the country, but this is a fact.

Even the most partisan Republican newspapers did not print the text of President Nixon's speeches, though he has traveled more talked more and talked more passionately than any President in this century.

The Democrats seem equally confused. The advantage of being out of office is that you have time to define the problems and priorities of the nation, but this they have not done. They have some good men—Muskie of Maine, McGovern of South Dakota, Birch Bayh of Indiana, Mondale of Minnesota and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts—but none of them have come forward in this election with any effective policy for the future of the nation.

Some Vague Ripples

This failure by the leaders of both parties has produced some vague political ripples on the side. John Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Johnson, has organized a "people's lobby" called Common Cause, which is appealing to the people who are disenchanted with both major political parties. He is now getting 1,500 new members every day and bringing in quite a lot of money for political action in the future.

Meanwhile, the Nixon-Agnew political tactics in this campaign, particularly in New York, have widened the gap between the Republican conservatives and the Republican progressives and have brought the Republican mayor of New York, John Lindsay, into open

opposition both against the Republican governor of New York, Nelson Rockefeller, and the Nixon administration.

This may prove to be one of the most important aspects of the 1970 elections. Even John Kennedy recognized Mayor Lindsay as the most formidable potential opponent of the Democratic party, and Lindsay, having been rejected by his own party in the last New York mayoralty election, is now deeply disturbed by the Nixon-Agnew drift to the right, and is seriously thinking about switching parties and joining the Democrats in their fight against President Nixon in the Presidential election of 1972.

The vote tomorrow will probably be important, if not decisive, on all these questions about what President Nixon, what the Democrats and what Mayor Lindsay, Senators Muskie, McGovern, Bayh and Mondale do in the next two years. If the vote goes conservative and gives the President and the Vice-President the control of the Congress they want, then we are in for a period of confrontation politics—conservative Republicans versus progressives and anti-Communism, anti-intellectualism, anti-union.

It is quite possible the elections will go this way, particularly after the savage attack by the stupid university militants on the President in San Jose, Calif., but while this may help Mr. Nixon with the election, it will not help him govern the country.

The election is almost over, but the problems remain. The campaign has not clarified them. It has diverted the attention of the people from the fundamental issues of poverty, unemployment, race, disarmament and war to the issues of party personality, ideology and the savage opposition of the young militants.

The main thing is not what the parties or the government are doing in the world today but what the people are doing. The people have increased the population of America by over 26 million in the last ten years—over half the population of Britain, France or Germany. The pressures of that growth—Oct. 30 in Paris, one had the feeling that it wasn't too late to listen, and that Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman and Maria Montessori wouldn't have had much trouble finding common ground.

ELLEN OSMOND SAVILE.

Letters

The Yuppies in Paris

Oct. 29 and 30, the 100th anniversary of Maria Montessori's birth, was celebrated in Paris. The evening of Oct. 30 Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin addressed a crowd at the American Students and Artists Center. Rubin and Hoffman would love dearly to be revolutionists, but they are only blowing off in every direction. One Guevara would have tucked them away in his marshmallow box. They may throw a few Molotov cocktails, but they couldn't pull off a revolution because they haven't a faint idea of what a revolution is. They call themselves Youth International Party, but they exhort all Americans to return home, answering that the French can take care of their own revolution. Someone tried to ask about the Spanish revolution, but he was not heard. If Abbie had admitted knowing anything about that, he would have seemed intellectual, and the intellectuals are the enemy. When asked "would you kill anybody?" Abbie said, "I might have to." But to those in the audience who want to achieve a non-violent revolution, he says, "Come home. We'll welcome you as brothers and sisters, and we'll talk about it."

What they don't say, is what Jose Guignard of the Institut Pedagogique National had said the same morning: "Had educators understood and accepted the principles advocated by Madame Montessori in 1907, we would not be suffering the educational crisis in the world today."

Jerry Rubin says his slogan is "Kill your parents." A fellow in the audience shouts, "Or else turn them on." Jerry says, "Well, if it's possible." The boy in the audience

seems to have had to do with adults who turn on. If they were not directly influenced by Montessori, they were at least her colleagues in philosophy.

Our only hope lies in treating kids with respect. From birth, as long as nobody listens, kids will resort to Molotov cocktails. But as progress goes through Oct. 30 in Paris, one had the feeling that it wasn't too late to listen, and that Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman and Maria Montessori wouldn't have had much trouble finding common ground.

ELLEN OSMOND SAVILE.

Spain and America

On the subject of President Nixon's visit to Madrid: No one desires more than we Spanish Republicans to strengthen the friendly bonds which link the American nation and Spain. But the essential premise for this is the existence in Spain of a freely elected regime, and that the U.S.A. does not appear in the eyes of the Spanish people as an associate and protector of tyrannies—such as those which still are subduing several countries—Spain among them—of the (for this very reason) improperly called Free World.

FERNANDO VALERA, Minister of the Republican Government in Exile.

Flaming Youth?

In the teens they prized autos which could chug-a-lug only one mile an hour so they could flirt with walking girls. In the '20s they flamed hip flasks, wore raccoon coats, necked in rumble

the United States, and none of the nation's foreign problems can be resolved on ideological or political party terms, and this is the paradox of the election. For what the President and the Vice-President have done to win the election, even if it succeeds, may very well infuriate the opposition and interfere with their main task, which is to govern the country.

This is what is wrong: this conflict between what wins elections and what unifies and governs the nation. If you talk to the officials and the candidates after it is all over, the point is clear: They are unhappy about the process. They know the tricks of getting elected but not the arts of governing after they win. And frankly, they don't quite know what to do about it.

At the moment, in the wake of Nasser's death, King Hussein's victory over the guerrillas, the U.S. naval demonstration in the Eastern Mediterranean and the embarrassed withdrawal from Jordan of invading Syrian tanks, United States prestige is higher than in many months.

Russia tried to monkey business in Jordan, but the fact that its Syrian client had to pull out after getting lambasted was a blow to Soviet prestige in Arab eyes. Likewise, news that American contingency plans called for active participation in a strike against the Syrian invaders was respected, if enormously resented.

Today there is political ferment in Syria, and there are hints that Damascus will be less anti-American. Iraq shows signs of coming apart and Iraqi troops stationed in Jordan to threaten Israel are being reduced. The Lebanese administration is not friendly to Washington and American prestige is high with Jordan's King Hussein.

The big question is Egypt. The Egyptians are firmly ensconced and the Egyptians are grateful for their aid although they don't really care for them. But the Americans, whom Nasser always secretly liked, are for the moment not doing too badly despite violent official disputes.

Castro is officially committed to liberating all Arab territory occupied by Israel in 1967, not just Egyptian soil. Moreover, if it starts direct negotiations with the Israelis it will lose the annual subsidy from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait, equivalent to one-fourth of Egypt's foreign exchange needs. The Egyptians are now in a relatively good military shape because of Soviet SALT missiles in the Suez canal—first come and the Nile Valley. There is no more chance that they can be brought to humiliation by bombing in the war of attrition Nasser unwisely started.

Nevertheless, the Israelis haven't lost by the cease-fire. They have successfully used Egyptian-Soviet interferences in the Suez zone to obtain more aid and funds from the United States, and the former can be employed more

seats and said "Excuse my dust." In the '30s they sat on flagpoles, danced marathons, leaned on WPA shovels and attended pink meetings. In the '40s they ate live goldfish and carried books to avoid carrying rifles. In the '50s they staged peace rallies, crowded 18 into five-passenger cars, burned rubber and played chicken. In the '60s they let their hair grow, smoked pot, read poetry in the rain, wore nude. In the '70s, to top their forebears and get attention, they could only throw bombs.

And there are hints that Damascus will be less anti-American. Iraq shows signs of coming apart and Iraqi troops stationed in Jordan to threaten Israel are being reduced. The Lebanese administration is not friendly to Washington and American prestige is high with Jordan's King Hussein.

Long-Haired Kids
Just what is Roy Crane trying to say to us kiddies via Bus Sawyer and his attempt to caricature long-haired youth as loud-mouthed, vulgar, know-it-all football players? In defense, let me say straightaway that propaganda based on lies is surely unnecessary, perhaps even out of place in the so-called "comic" section of the Herald Tribune. Tell me, fellow Trib readers, have any of you ever seen a long-haired football player? And moreover, the long-haired kids I know are quiet, unassuming, and respectful of others. They might not like all your values, but they allow you right to pursue them. Get out of your studio, Roy Crane, and open your eyes. Surely one Al Capp is enough.

JIM HAYNES.

How Will the U.S. Election Affect It?

Wednesday's World

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The political pundits tell us that Vietnam, or Indochina, is not much of a campaign issue this year, which is quite a turn from the way it looked only a few months ago. Nonetheless, the outcome of tomorrow's voting is going to have an effect on American foreign policy.

The reason Vietnam has receded is obvious enough: President Nixon has deliberately defused it by continual troop withdrawals, changed battle orders that have resulted in lower casualty figures and made his Oct. 7 peace proposals. Most of the doves, leery of the voters' attitude, were happy to climb aboard that peace wagon and quit talking about the war as an issue.

As far as Indochina goes, then, the outcome of the voting will not alter the Nixon game plan for winding down the war. There is neither a possibility of electing a massive number of new doves to force the Nixon pace nor of electing a massive number of hawks to permit him to slow down. In short, the current momentum will continue.

The President and Vice-President Agnew, whatever their hopes for gaining the seven Senate seats necessary for Republican control in the new Congress, have been zeroing in on certain key senatorial enemies. Two of them—Albert Gore of Tennessee and Charles Goodell of New York—appear destined for defeat. And that is a sweet since they have been major administration thorns on Vietnam and other foreign-policy issues as well as on domestic matters.

Even if Gore and Goodell, assuming they lose, are replaced by a pair more amenable, the new Senate is likely to have added some new doves not too dissimilar from Gore and Goodell. Nonetheless, their defeat will be trumpeted from the White House as a repudiation of extremism.

New York Speech

If Vietnam is not much of an issue, Agnew at least has tried to make national defense a considerable issue. In a Navy League speech in New York, he called for defense of our shores by "unarmed" forces before they irretrievably damage the security of the United States.

Agnew went on to say that if it

should become necessary to in defense spending for new weapon systems, it would be impossible in the present climate in the Senate to get the necessary votes. It is true, assuming the administration was unable to demonstrate a need beyond doubt, that is not democratic today.

On this issue, then, a swing the Senate tomorrow could be a considerable foreign-policy effort. The U.S. and the Soviet Union have just gone through a cruel first of the Nixon administration, because of Soviet action in the Middle East, Cuba and Berlin. The Moscow-Washington propaganda duel has raked the hard-liners in Washington and doubtless in Moscow as well.

Given the continuing negotiation with Moscow on strategic arms limitation (SALT) and Berlin, it is a delicate period in U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations. It has taken a long time to get this far with SALT and the cold-war ice over Berlin and the larger issue of European security of which it is a key part. Tomorrow's election will not move such men as Senators Muskie and Percy, both past harder for trimming the U.S. commitment to NATO unless the Western Europeans pay a far larger share of the bill. But a major shift to the Republicans would shift the ability to push on that.

Nor will the election, barring unforeseen major GOP triumph, shift the Foreign Relations Committee. Even if it did, Sen. Agnew, who would become chairman, has a lot, if not most, of Fulbright's views, though he lacks the Arkansas acerbity.

The main American foreign policy issue is simple: How will U.S. re-position itself post-Vietnam around the world? Will it moderate its overseas commitment as Mr. Nixon would have it, or will it go to what Agnew calls "isolationism," which is not a description of much of the bright line?

It may take a while to examine the election returns sufficiently to render a judgment on that. Can be sure every embassy in Washington will be trying to do it, as the President and the Vice-President will.

Before Chaos Takes Over

By C. L. Sulzberger

being reduced. The Lebanese administration is not friendly to Washington and American prestige is high with Jordan's King Hussein.

The big question is Egypt. The Egyptians are firmly ensconced and the Egyptians are grateful for their aid although they don't really care for them. But the Americans, whom Nasser always secretly liked, are for the moment not doing too badly despite violent official disputes.

Choice of Premier

President Sadat appointed as premier a man whose relations with the U.S.A. have always been friendly and he bypassed as head of the nation's only party All Sabry, generally considered a token of pro-Soviet sentiment.

One should not exaggerate these clues. The pro-American Zakaria Mohtashim is under a form of house arrest. Moreover, it is by no means certain that today's power alignments will be valid tomorrow. The ultimate political factor is the army, which is both thankful for Soviet equipment and resentful of Soviet discipline.

Cairo is officially committed to liberating all Arab territory occupied by Israel in 1967, not just Egyptian soil. Moreover, if it starts direct negotiations with the Israelis it will lose the annual subsidy from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait, equivalent to one-fourth of Egypt's foreign exchange needs. The Egyptians are now in a relatively good military shape because of Soviet SALT missiles in the Suez canal—first come and the Nile Valley. There is no more chance that they can be brought to humiliation by bombing in the war of attrition Nasser unwisely started.

Nevertheless, the Israelis haven't lost by the cease-fire. They have successfully used Egyptian-Soviet interferences in the Suez zone to obtain more aid and funds from the United States, and the former can be employed more

flexibly than fixed Russian missile sites.

Washington and Moscow increasingly regard the conflict in terms of each other and no the Middle Easterners. The Russians are linked to Egypt's strategy, which is in essence defensive. Americans are linked to Israel's strategy, which is in essence offensive.

Israel is persuaded by military logic to keep its enemies balanced and threaten to strangle this indirectly forces Washington into a more aggressive diplomatic position than it tells.

All these factors argue Washington and Moscow bring their clients to heel in order to avoid involvement in armed confrontation, and prospect of negotiation is a major concern of the other.

King Hussein, for example, the Israeli guerrillas (black Peking) refuse even to confirm any political settlement viceroy. They simply want war, and the Chinese, seek way to embroil Russia with a war.

This is the exceedingly complex background of the present im in Washington is wise in its temporary improved posture to press Israel, pressure and induce Egypt to work a compromise. Should this last chance of arriving at solution may escape today's real forces. Then the delicate war or peace may shift to the Middle Eastern elements at the hands of the carelessly jingoistic world.

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U.S. ELECTION FORECAST, STATE BY STATE

(The following survey was written by David S. Broder of The Washington Post and is based on the reports of Washington Post correspondents.)

Alabama

Former Gov. George C. Wallace is a near-certainly for re-election to the post he held from 1963 through 1968. He has no Republican opponent, but two of his five independent rivals are expected to attract significant votes. A.C. Shelton, 75, a former state senator, has been bidding for the anti-Wallace white vote and may also draw moderate black support. Dr. John Cashin, a Negro dentist and chairman of the National Democratic party of Alabama (NDPA), is expected to receive most of his votes from the blacks, who comprise 30 percent of the Alabama electorate.

There is no Senate election in Alabama this year, but the NDPA is running candidates in several House races. Any change in the present lineup of five Democrats and three Republicans would be a major upset.

Democrats are expected to retain control of the legislature with a chance that it may include the first Negro members since Reconstruction.

Alaska

With high stakes riding on control of oil exploitation, the close gubernatorial race pits incumbent Keith Miller (R), who moved up to replace Secretary of Interior Walter Hekel, against popular former Gov. William Egan, who lost to Mr. Miller four years ago. Mr. Miller was an underdog after surviving a tough primary with Rep. Howard Pollock (R), but with Pollock and Mr. Miller plugging for him, he has made this a close race. Mr. Egan's edge may lie in his popularity in the "bush" country outside the state's few cities.

Sen. Theodore F. Stevens (R), appointed to succeed the late Sen. E.L. Bartlett (D) in 1969, is expected to become the first elected Republican senator in Alaska's history. His challenger, State Sen. Wendell F. Kay, is running as a liberal critic of the Nixon administration's economic and military policies.

A Democrat is the slight favorite to pick up Rep. Pollock's House seat. State Sen. Nick Begich (D) reportedly holds a downish lead over Frank H. Murkowski (R).

Arizona

Observers see a chance for an upset in the gubernatorial race, where Raul H. Castro (D), former ambassador to El Salvador and Bolivia, is challenging two-term Gov. Jack Williams (R) for the first four-year term in the state's history (formerly two years). Gov. Williams is the favorite, but Mr. Castro has been campaigning effectively on environmental issues.

The flurry of excitement created a month ago when polls showed Democrat Sam Crossman leading Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R) has died. An exchange of personal charges has left Sen. Fannin in front for a second term.

No change is expected in the House lineup of two Republicans and one Democrat. Republicans are expected to retain their majorities in the legislature.

Arkansas

Dale L. Bumpers (D), the little-known country lawyer who upset former Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) in last August's primary, is a slight favorite to repeat his David-and-Goliath act at the expense of two-term Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R). Gov. Rockefeller launched a massive television-and-helicopter blitz to save his post, but his lavish campaign spending has itself become an issue.

Polls are in conflict—with the GOP claiming Gov. Rockefeller has a narrow lead, but the latest published survey puts Mr. Bumpers 16 points in front. Both men are running as moderates, but Walter L. Carruth, the American Independent candidate, is not regarded as a major factor in the race, despite his support from George Wallace, who carried the state for President in 1968.

There is no Senate race. Democrats are expected to retain their three-to-one lead in the House delegation and their overwhelming legislative majorities.

California

Rising unemployment—now estimated at 7 percent statewide—has become a major factor and late polls indicate it has even reduced the lead of Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) over Democratic challenger Jesse Unruh. The latest Mervin Field poll showed Gov. Reagan's margin down from 16 percent to 12 percent, with 11 percent undecided.

The same poll showed that Rep. John V. Tunney (D) had widened his lead over Sen. George Murphy (R) from 2 percent up to 9 percent, with 9 percent undecided. That survey did not take account of President Nixon's final campaigning for Sen. Murphy or the rock-throwing at a campaign rally. Sen. Murphy also attended.

Republicans have scaled down their previous predictions, but still hope for a one-seat or two-seat gain in the House delegation, now split 21-17 in favor of the Democrats. Democrats would be happy to hold what they have—particularly districts vacated by Rep. Tunney and his unsuccessful primary opponent, Rep. George E. Brown Jr. (D).

With Republicans holding only two-seat margins in the state senate and assembly and redistricting likely to determine as many as nine House seats in 1972, the battle for legislative control is as close as it is important.

Gov. Reagan's costal and the superior Republican financing and organizational effort may give the GOP the edge, but candidate weaknesses in individual districts keep the outcome in doubt.

Colorado

Gov. John A. Love (R) is strongly favored to win a third term over Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan (D), despite Democratic charges that he will join the Nixon administration rather than serve out his



Murphy and Tunney

term. The final Denver Post poll gave Gov. Love a 50-to-42 percent lead, with 8 percent undecided.

There is no Senate race. Interest focuses on the congressional battle in normally Democratic Denver, where Craig S. Barnes (D), a youthful peace candidate, who upset ten-term Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D) in a hard-fought primary, now faces District Attorney James D. (Mike) McKevitt (R). Mr. Barnes's support of a school-bus plan rejected in a referendum has become an issue, but the Denver Post poll gave Mr. Barnes a narrow 32-46 percent lead, with 2 percent undecided.

The other House incumbents—two Democrats and a Republican—appear safe. Republicans are expected to retain control of the legislature.

Connecticut

Connecticut is a major battleground state this year, with hard-fought races for governor, senator and the House.

In the race to succeed retiring Gov. John N. Dempsey (D), Rep. Thomas J. Meskill (R) appears to have moved slightly ahead of Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario (R). Democrats have held the governorship for 16 years and are battling hard, blaming the Nixon administration for the high unemployment in the state, but Rep. Daddario—the first Italian-American to seek the job—has been on the defensive about the fiscal problems left by Gov. Dempsey's administration.

In the three-way Senate race, incumbent Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D), running as an independent after being censured by the Senate for misuse of campaign funds, has shown much greater strength than expected. Local observers credit him with winning the only televised debate of the campaign Tuesday night. Sen. Dodd is apparently taking votes from both his rivals, liberal Democrat Joseph D. Duffey, a minister and national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, and moderate Republican Rep. Lowell P. Weicker. Mr. Duffey holds a narrow lead over Rep. Weicker in published polls, with Sen. Dodd a step back, but few people are willing to bet on the outcome.

The House delegation—where only two of those elected in 1968, both Democrats, are running for re-election—is due for a major shakeup. Republicans are expected to retain Rep. Weicker's seat and take over the seat held by Rep. William L. St. Onge (D), who died last May. Rep. Meskill's and Rep. Daddario's seats are both loss-ups, with women of opposite political affiliation to the incumbents, Hartford Mayor Ann Unnecco (R) and Secretary of State Ella T. Grasso (D), perhaps slight favorites. On balance, there could be a Republican gain of one seat or more. Democrats are expected to retain the state house of representatives, with a slight possibility that a Meskill victory could give the Republicans the state senate.

Delaware

With no governor's race this year, top spot on the ballot goes to the Senate contest, where Rep. William V. Roth Jr. (R) is heavily favored to defeat State Rep. Jacob W. Zimmerman (D) for the seat of retiring Sen. John J. Williams (R).

A closer race has developed for Rep. Roth's House seat, with John D. Danielio (D) reportedly reducing the lead of State Rep. Pierre S. duPont 4th (R), the early favorite.

Florida

Republicans have mounted a major salvage operation, headed by President Nixon, but observers still regard Florida as a trying-ground for the GOP's 1970 hopes.

Gov. Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)—reported trailing State Sen. Robin Askew (D) by 62 to 36 percent in a mid-October Miami Herald poll—has been hurt by money shortages in his effort to recover. Gov. Kirk's frequent intra-party feuds during a controversy-marked first term, and Sen. Askew's strong base in conservative north Florida (he comes from Pensacola) and his moderate program make the challenger a heavy favorite.

The second of the "new face" Democrats who emerged as surprise winners of the primary, State Sen. Lawton Chiles (D), is rated ahead—but not by so wide a margin—of Rep. William C. Cramer (R) in the race for the Senate seat of retiring Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D). Rep. Cramer has better financing and organization than Gov. Kirk, but Sen. Chiles appears to have united the Democrats, who hold almost a 3-to-1 registration lead.

Democrats are expected to keep their nine-to-three margin in House seats and to retain control of the legislature.

Georgia

Jimmy Carter (D), a peanut farmer with support in his party's many factions, is leading Hal Sutt (R), a television newscaster, in a battle between two conservatives to succeed Gov. Lester

Gallup's View of the House Races

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 1—With slight variations that favor the Democrats, the 1970 race for House seats looks like a replay of the congressional election of 1968.

Final survey results, based on interviewing through yesterday, show the preference of the voters as follows in the nationwide vote for Congress:

Democratic candidates 53 %
Republican candidates 47 %

A total of 6 percent had not made up their minds when interviewed in the final survey. The above figures are based upon voters who will most likely cast their ballots Tuesday.

The findings show a gain for the Democrats of 2 percentage points over

1968, and one percentage point over 1966.

Both Republicans and Democrats should be able to take comfort from the election. While popular vote percentages cannot be translated directly into seats, the final percentages indicate that the Republicans are likely to lose fewer seats than normal in a midterm election for the party occupying the White House. Since 1940, the average seat loss has been 35. The Republicans now hold 192 seats, the Democrats 249.

The GOP loss of seats indicated by the survey results ranges from six to 26 seats. When allowance is made for possible deviation in survey figures from absolute accuracy, the GOP could add a few seats to their present total—a feat accomplished only once in this century by the party in power in an off-year election.

Kansas

After shaking off a conflict-of-interest charge leveled by his opponent, Attorney General Kent Frizzell (R), Gov. Robert Docking (D) is favored to become Kansas' first three-term governor.

There is no Senate race this year, but Democrats are seriously challenging one member of the all-GOP House delegation—Rep. Larry Winn Jr. Rep. Winn's opponent, Lt. Gov. James H. McConkey Jr., is well-known and well-financed, but Republican strength in the Kansas City area may give Rep. Winn the edge.

Republicans control both houses of the legislature and only the lower house is up this year. They are expected to maintain their majority there.

Kentucky

Kentucky has no elections for senator, governor or legislature this year, and only one contest for the House seems close. That race, in Louisville, pits Rep. William C. Cowger (R), a former mayor, against State Sen. Romano T. Mazzoli (D). Rep. Cowger has been feuding publicly with Gov. Louie B. Nunn (R) and his campaign financing appears to have suffered as a result. The race is a toss-up, with some observers giving Sen. Mazzoli a slight edge.

Louisiana

Louisiana is another state without a race for senator or governor. All eight House Democrats are expected back for another term.

Maine

The key to Maine this year is Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D), aiming for a huge margin in his third-term bid against a weak Republican opponent, civics teacher Neil S. Bishop, 66, who has had little financial or campaign help from the White House against the front-runner for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Muskie is hoping to exceed the 66.6 percent of the vote he received in 1966. If he does, Democrats expect to re-elect Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis (D) to a second term over Attorney-General James S. Erwin (R), who has campaigned against the income tax put through by Gov. Curtis last year. Sen. Muskie's costal make Mr. Erwin a slight underdog.

Both House seats seem certain to remain Democratic. Democrats see a chance to take over the state senate but Republicans are expected to retain the lower house.

Maryland

Gov. Marvin Mandel (D), elected by the Democratic legislature to succeed Vice-President Agnew, seems headed for a landslide victory in his bid for a full four-year term. His opponent, C. Stanley Blair (R), who left as Mr. Agnew's top aide to make the race, has had the benefit of campaign appearances by both the President and Vice-President, but his under-financed campaign still seems to be lagging.

The Senate race is much closer, with Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D), survivor of an unexpectedly close primary, running only narrowly ahead of Rep. J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R), son of the senator that Sen. Tydings defeated in 1964. Sen. Tydings's personal and political liabilities made him vulnerable to widespread Democratic defections, but Republicans suspect Rep. Beall has not managed to capitalize fully on the opportunity.

There are widespread changes due in the House delegation, now made up of four Democrats and four Republicans. Democrats are favored to retain the seats of two senior Baltimore Democrats, Reps. George H. Fallon and Samuel N. Friedel, who were defeated in the primary. Rep. Friedel's conqueror, Patrice J. Mitchell, would be the first black member of the delegation.

Democrats are also threatening to win the western Maryland seat Rep. Beall is vacating and to defeat freshman Rep. Lawrence J. Hogan (R). A Mandel landslide could even endanger Rep. Gilbert Gude (R), whose opponent is Thomas Hale Boggs Jr. (D), son of House Democratic Whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana. Democrats are expected to retain their top-heavy majorities in both houses of the legislature.

Massachusetts

Boston Mayor Kevin H. White (D), out of the hospital after an ulcer operation which cost him valuable campaign time, finally got his television debate Friday night with Gov. Francis W. Sargent (R), and scored some telling points. In the view of local observers, but Gov. Sargent had a 12-point lead, with only 10 percent undecided, in the Boston Globe poll the previous day and remains at least a slight favorite to keep alive the custom of electing a Republican governor in this Democratic state.

The Senate race is quite a different story, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) apparently moving toward a substantial win over Joseph A. Spangola (R), the former party chairman. Sen. Kennedy



Harke and Rondebush

has had all the best of the publicity and campaigning, but still may not come out to the extraordinary 74.3 percent share of the vote he achieved from a hospital bed in 1964 when an airplane crash broke his back.

In the normally dull House races (the delegation is now eight-to-four Democratic and rarely changes), there are two lively contests. In one, the anti-war Jesuit priest, the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, who defeated veteran Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D) in the primary, now faces both State Rep. John A. S. McGinnon (R) and a sticker campaign for Rep. Philbin on the voting machines.

The polls differ, but the basic Democratic composition of the district and the difficulty of the sticker campaign make Father Drinan a slight favorite to become the first Catholic priest to serve in Congress.

Meanwhile, on Cape Cod, another peace candidate, Gerry E. Studds (D), who managed Sen. Eugene McCarthy's campaign in New Hampshire in 1968, is running a strong race against Rep. Hastings, Keith (R), survivor of a tough Republican primary. Democrats see a chance for an upset here.

There is no question that Mrs. Louise Day Hicks (D) will succeed retiring House Speaker John W. McCormack (D), and no question Democrats will retain their customary legislative majorities.

Michigan

Democrats are threatening a sweep that could end the era of Republican resurgence launched by George Romney's election as governor in 1962. Powered by a strong state-wide ticket (with former Gov. G. Mennen Williams and former Gov. John Swainson favored for election to the State Supreme Court), Democrats are favored for every constitutional office except the governorship—and even that may fall.

Gov. William G. Milliken (R), who moved up to the job when Mr. Romney joined the Nixon cabinet, has been slightly ahead of State Sen. Sander M. Levin (D). But last week news broke that the slump in the economy and the auto strike have thrown the state budget into deficit. Yesterday's Detroit News poll, which the Milliken-Levin race a toss-up.

That same survey gave Sen. Philip A. Hart (D) a 67-24 lead over Mrs. Lenore Romney (R), the state's former first lady, in his bid for a third term.

The congressional delegation, now 12-to-7 Republican, is unlikely to change, although one incumbent, Rep. Gary Brown (R), has a major challenge. But Democrats are given an excellent chance to recapture control of the state senate and widen their margin in the state house of representatives.

Minnesota

Here, too, a Democratic party victory appears to be in the making, centered around former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, who has breathed new life into the organization since his involuntary return to Minnesota two years ago.

Mr. Humphrey is a strong favorite to defeat Rep. Clark MacGregor (R) for the seat relinquished by Sen. Eugene McCarthy. The last Minneapolis Tribune poll gave Mr. Humphrey a 56-to-42 lead, down slightly from earlier margins—but Rep. MacGregor appears to be alone in believing he can overtake Mr. Humphrey. The gubernatorial race is closer, but the same polls put State Sen. Wendell R. Anderson (D) ahead of Attorney-General Douglas M. Evans (R). The retiring governor is Harold E. LeVander (R).

Democrats now hold only three of the eight House seats, but are threatening to add two more—that vacated by Rep. MacGregor and that of Rep. Odin Langen (R), who beat his current opponent, Bob Bergland, with only 51.2 percent of the vote in 1968. A real landslide could even endanger Rep. John M. Zwach (R). Republicans are expected to retain control of the nominally non-partisan legislature.

Mississippi

There is no governor's race this year and Sen. John Stennis (D) has taken opposition from William R. Thompson (R), Negro independent, in his bid for a fifth term. Only one of the five members of the all-Democratic House delegation, Rep. Charles H. Griffin, has Republican opposition. His challenger, Dr. Ray Lee (R), is regarded as a conservative but last week he received an unsolicited endorsement from Charles Evers, Negro mayor of Fayette. Rep. Griffin remains a clear favorite. There are no legislative races in Mississippi this year.

Missouri

Republicanism is not as rare in Missouri as in Mississippi, but the election situation this year has some similarities. Missouri's Democratic governor is also in mid-term and veteran Sen. Stuart Symington (D) seems assured of re-election to a fourth term.

Sen. Symington, unlike Sen. Stennis,

has a strong Republican challenge. Attorney-General John C. Danforth—he has matched his opponent's ambivalence television campaign and is now heavily favored to win, despite Republican opposition to a late-breaking scandal, the state treasurer's office.

Republicans are mounting major campaigns against Rep. W. R. Hull Jr. (R), Rep. Bill D. Burlington, but both incumbents are favored. Democrats now have a one-to-one majority in both houses of legislature.

Montana

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) heads the ticket, in the sense of a gubernatorial race. His four-term victory over Harold E. (Bud) Wallace (R), the sporting goods salesman opposing him, is assured despite strong campaign by critics of Mansfield's position on gun registration. President Nixon all but endorsed Mansfield when he sent an Air Force plane to bring him to the United States when Mr. Nixon spoke there week.

Democrats are expected to retain House seats, and the legislature is expected to remain split between the parties—Democrats holding the state senate and publicans the state house.

Nebraska

In a close governor's race, incumbent Norbert T. Tiemann (R) remains a slight favorite over J. James Exon, the former Democratic national committeeman, both a hard-fought primary and general election. Gov. Tiemann has been assailed for imposing the state's sales and income taxes in his first term but he was able to announce a reduction in the rate on the latter this month perhaps easing the sting.

Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R) is heavily favored to defeat former Gov. Frank Morrison (D) and return to the Sen' where he has served since 1954.

Republicans now hold all three House seats. Rep. David Martin (R) is in and John Y. McCollister (R), who feasted Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R) in the primary, has moved ahead of J. Hlavacek (D). The latter antagonizes many Democrats by coming out against a referendum proposal for aid to public schools.

The seat relinquished by Rep. R. V. Denney (R) to become a federal judge, is a three-way contest. Ch. Thome, Sen. Hruska's former assistant, is the Republican nominee; George Burrows is the Democrat and for Rep. Clair Callan (D) is running as an independent pledged to vote with Democrats on organization of the H. Mr. Callan, who held the seat from 1967, is given a chance against Thome, despite the presence of Sen. Hruska's unicameral legislature non-partisan.

Nevada

The Nevada situation has not deviated as Republicans had hoped; instead of gaining a Senate seat, they may be losing a governorship.

Retiring Gov. Paul Laxalt (R), successfully wooed by the White House as a Senate candidate, took to television late in the campaign to debate ex-minister Jack Anderson on conflict-of-interest charges, involving a land transaction which Mr. Anderson had lodged against Gov. Laxalt's chosen successor, Lt. Ed Fike (R). The results were indecisive and the GOP brought in side help to attempt to rescue Mr. Laxalt from defeat at the hands of Dem. Mike O'Callaghan, a former state fare director and personable campaigner. The race is regarded as a toss-up.

Sen. Howard Cannon (D), former the Republican target list for defections to have moved comfortably to William Raggio (R), the Reno senator.

The one House seat is certain main Democratic.

New Hampshire

Gov. Walter B. Peterson (R), a conservative, is favored for a second over two conservative opponents, J. Crowley Jr. (R), and Meldrim, son Jr., running on the American ticket. Mr. Thompson challenged Peterson in the GOP primary, with backing of Manchester publisher V. Loeb, but Mr. Loeb has now switched support to Mr. Crowley. The conservative ranks should ease Peterson's victory.

Both House seats and the legislature are expected to remain Republican.

New Jersey

Republicans carried New Jersey 1968 presidential and the 1969 national race but the winning may end this year.

Despite a television barrage a organizational effort that matches at the GOP has mustered in the campaign, former State Rep. Chairman Nelson G. Gross apparently has not been able to elude the Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D) is seeking a third term. Using his legislative and congressional work on taxation and labor problems to attract Sen. Williams has kept the conservative low-key. Republican hopes with a large undecided block a possibility of a more effective turnout operation.

Despite Mr. Gross's apparent success, Republicans are challenging three present nine-to-six Democratic advantage in the delegation. Those under a cloud are Rep. Frank Thompson (R), Robert A. Roe and Rep. Henry H. New Jersey has a tradition electing incumbents. There are no legislative races this year.

New Mexico

Both parties attach particular importance to capturing the state since the next governor may have the Senate seat of sitting Sen. Clifford Anderson (D), who should be re-elected.

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Rockefeller and Goldberg
Ottinger, Goodell and Buckley

Gov. David O'Grady (R) out of running after an unsuccessful bid for Senate nomination in this year's election, the gubernatorial race involves two previously unknown outsiders.

Mr. King (D), three-term speaker of the late house, was strong early on, but Pete Domenici (R), former mayor of the Albuquerque City Council, reportedly has narrowed the lead in closing weeks of the campaign.

Party candidate, Dr. John Salas, could out into the normally Democratic-Spanish-American vote.

Cargo was beaten in the Senate by Anderson Carter, the conservative former Republican national chairman. Now Mr. Carter is fighting, apparently losing battle against Joseph M. Montoya (D), who is his second term.

Republicans are expected to retain both seats and Democrats to keep control of the legislature.

New York

Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) appears winning his bid for a fourth term as governor. Arthur J. Goldberg and Walter party candidate Paul L. Private polls indicate a likely margin over the former U.S. Supreme Court justice of about 21 points reported in the most recent New York Daily News poll. But Rockefeller seems to be a near-victory.

Caution is expressed about the race involving the late Charles E. Goodell (R), Rep. L. Ottinger (D), and Governor nominee James L. Buckley. The Daily News poll gave Mr. Buckley 32 percent and Ottinger 32 percent and Goodell 23 percent. But at least two surveys in the past week—one in major party—have shown Rep. even with or slightly ahead of Buckley, so the outcome must be read in doubt, at least between the two men.

York is the most important House round in the country, with Republicans resting heavily on the result of a two-to-four-seat gain from the election here. Among the key congressional Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein a leader of the 1968 dump-Johnson effort, versus State Sen. Norman P. Long Island. Redistricting hard-hitting campaign effort to win to radical causes make Rep. an underdog, despite his own campaign and an inadvertent endorsement he received from Rumsfeld, anti-poverty director Nixon cabinet.

John M. Murphy (D) versus Smith (R) on Staten Island. Rep. has lost the liberal party line, but her somewhat abrasiveness and a light voter turnout hurt her in her contest with New York's liberal, a liberal Republican. Mr. Smith is a conservative liberal Republican. Mr. Smith is a conservative liberal Republican. Mr. Smith is a conservative liberal Republican.

former Rep. John G. Dow (D) in a rematch of a 1968 contest in the Foughkeepsie area. The district was redrawn to favor Rep. McKenney but reports of the Internal Revenue Service investigation of his tax matters put him in jeopardy.

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton (D), a phenomenal vote-getter in Republican areas, has been redistricted into a race against Rep. Daniel E. Burton (R), who beat the Democratic machine in Albany. A tossup.

Rep. James M. Hanley (D) versus former Syracuse Police Chief John F. O'Connor (R). The district has been redrawn to minimize Rep. Hanley's chances, but he is seeking to turn that into a winning issue for himself.

In addition, Republicans are slight favorites to win a newly created upstate district without an incumbent and to reclaim the seats vacated by Rep. Ottinger and Rep. Richard D. McCarthy (D), an unsuccessful bidder for the Senate nomination.

Democrats have come through past Republican gerrymanders in New York relatively unscathed, but this year their luck may have run out.

Republicans are expected to retain control of the state senate and should hold the assembly, too, unless Mr. Goldberg upsets Gov. Rockefeller.

North Carolina

North Carolina has no race for governor or senator this year, but its House contests are interesting enough to have attracted the attention of both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew.

Republicans, who have climbed to the point where they hold four of the 11 seats, are expected to win two more and try to defend one vulnerable incumbent. The congressman involved in the races are Democrats Nick Califanakis and Roy A. Taylor and Republican Earl B. Ruth. All three races are regarded as close, with perhaps the usual edge to the incumbent.

Democrats appear certain to continue their majorities in the legislature.

North Dakota

With no governor's race to distract the voters, Republicans have mounted the most massive television campaign in North Dakota has ever seen in an effort to replace Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D) with Rep. Tom Kleppe (R), who was recruited by the White House for the contest. Sen. Burdick's seat is still rated by national Republican strategists as one of the half-dozen likeliest wins, but most observers in the state are betting that Sen. Burdick has withstood the assault. On Saturday, the Minot Daily News state poll gave him a commanding 58-to-40 percent lead.

Republicans hold both House seats now but intra-party dissent over the maverick who won Rep. Kleppe's vacant House candidacy gives the Democrats a slight chance to regain the Western district for one term—until North Dakota is reduced to a single congressman in 1972. The legislature is expected to remain Republican.

Ohio

Some Republicans are beginning to use the phrase "disaster area" to describe Ohio. What remains to be seen is how much the Democrats gain from the likely landslide gubernatorial victory of former Rep. John J. Gilligan (D) over State Au-

ditor Roger Cloud (R), candidate of the scandal-stained administration of outgoing Gov. James A. Rhodes (R).

The Nixon administration is most anxious to salvage the Senate candidacy of Rep. Robert Taft Jr. (R), who opposes businessman Howard W. Metzbaum (D) for the seat of retiring Sen. Stephen M. Young (D). The last published poll, by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, showed the race dead-even.

Nervousness over Mr. Cloud's and Rep. Taft's fates has spread to House Republicans. They have an 18-8 advantage in the delegation, but see threats of decreasing seriousness to Rep. William H. Ayres, Rep. Frank T. Bow and Rep. William E. Minshall as well as to the seat vacated by Rep. Donald E. Lukens in an unsuccessful bid for the governorship.

Democrats expect gains in the legislature, but only a top-to-bottom landslide would oust the GOP from control.

Oklahoma

The first governor eligible to seek reelection, Dewey F. Bartlett (R), is also expected to be the first governor re-elected to successive terms. His opponent, Tulsa attorney David Hall (D), has reportedly narrowed Gov. Bartlett's lead, but polls and local observers all credit Gov. Bartlett with the favorite's position.

There is no Senate race this year, nor is there much likelihood of a change in the House delegation of four Democrats and two Republicans. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (D), slated to become speaker next year, has no opponent.

Two former White House aides—James R. Jones (D) and Jay Wilkinson (R), son of Presidential adviser Bud Wilkinson—were challenged by well-entrenched Rep. Page Belcher (R) and Rep. Tom Steed (D), but both are underdogs. The legislature is expected to remain in Democratic hands.

Oregon

Shaking off the tax and economic issues raised by his opponent, Gov. Tom McCall (R) appears headed for a second successive victory over state Treasurer Robert Straub (D)—perhaps by a wider margin than he enjoyed four years ago.

There is no Senate race in Oregon this year, and little likelihood of a change in the even split between the parties of the four-man House delegation. Republicans are expected to retain control of the state house of representatives, but Democrats may be able to organize the senate, breaking control of a bipartisan conservative coalition.

Pennsylvania

The race for governor of this vital state is coming down to the wire as an extremely close contest between Lt. Gov. Raymond J. Broderick (R) and businessman Milton J. Shapp (D), defeated in his first try four years ago by outgoing Gov. Raymond P. Shafer (R). Mr. Shapp has led from the beginning of the race, primarily because of voter opposition to tax increases during the Shafer years. Mr. Shapp has managed to turn the tide to some degree by pledging to block a state income tax. In the final days, Republicans have blunked the state with radio and television ads charging that Mr. Shapp, a McCarthy delegate, marched with and provided bail money for radical demonstrators at the 1968 Chicago convention—a charge Mr. Shapp has denied.

The campaign may have weakened Mr. Shapp's already shaky hold on working-class Democrats (Mr. Broderick has significant labor leadership support), but private polls in the final days continued to give Mr. Shapp a lead.

In the other top race, Senate Minority Leader Hugh D. Scott (R) is expected to roll to an easy victory over his unknown, poorly financed Democratic opponent, State Sen. William G. Seiler.

Only one change is considered possible in the House delegation lineup of 13 Republicans and 14 Democrats. Rep. George A. Gooding (R) is from a perpetually marginal district, but he is expected to withstand the challenge of Arthur L. Berger (D).

Democrats are expected to retain control of the state house of representatives and are given a chance to replace the Republicans as the majority in the state senate.

Rhode Island

As in Pennsylvania, the governorship provides a closer battle than the Senate race. Gov. Frank Licht (R), completing his first term, is being pressed hard by Attorney-General Herbert F. DeSimone (R). The debate centers on alternative tax policies to reverse the economic decline the state has suffered in the past two years. Gov. Licht has the advantage in finances and, of course, the heavy Democratic registration edge, but observers do not rule out the possibility of an upset.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D) is holding a wide lead over his mutual Republican challenger, the Rev. John J. McLaughlin, a Jesuit priest and writer, who has tried a variety of tactics against the senator, with little apparent effect.

Democrats are expected to retain both House seats and control of the legislature without difficulty.

South Carolina

Rep. Albert W. Watson (R), a flamboyant segregationist who follows Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) in switching parties, is trying to capture the governorship for the GOP by outshouting Lt. Gov. John C. West (D) on the subject of busing and school desegregation. Mr. West, who is following the moderate tactics of outgoing Gov. Robert E. McNair (D), has accused Rep. Watson of fomenting the violence

he speaks against. Some major newspapers which have supported Sen. Thurmond are backing Mr. West in this race. The decision appears to lie with Wallace supporters, particularly textile workers who Mr. West is trying to hold by criticizing the Nixon administration's refusal to curb textile imports.

There are both a Wallace backer and a Negro write-in candidate in the race. Local observers rate Mr. West a slight favorite.

There is no Senate contest, but a close race has developed for Rep. Watson's House seat, with State Sen. Floyd Spence (R) perhaps a slight favorite over former State Rep. Hayward McDonald (D). The other five House seats and the legislature are expected to remain Democratic.

South Dakota

As in New Mexico, the gubernatorial battle has special significance here because of the possibility of an appointment to a Senate vacancy. Sen. Karl Mundt (R) has been hospitalized by a stroke for several months and may decide to resign if Republicans retain the governorship.

That has looked questionable, but lately some observers give Gov. Frank Farris (R) a chance for a second term against State Sen. Richard L. Kleip (D). Gov. Farris has aggravated many Republicans by his unorthodox personal style, and public power groups by his stand on that question. He barely avoided defeat in a Republican primary fight where his opponent charged he had profited from business deals while serving as governor.

Since then, however, Gov. Farris has made a full disclosure of his personal finances and has effectively publicized his work in industrial development. A South Dakota newspaper poll Friday showed Gov. Farris had narrowed Sen. Kleip's lead and now trailed only 49 percent to 45 percent.

Both Republican representatives are retiring from Congress this year and Democrats have an outside chance to pick up one of the seats. Republicans are expected to retain the majority in the legislature.



Gore and Brock

Tennessee

It has been 50 years since Tennessee elected a Republican governor, but in 1970 the GOP luck may change. Dr. Winfield Dunn, a Memphis dentist making his first political campaign, is reportedly John Jay Hooker, a wealthy Nashville businessman whose food-franchising enterprise has suffered widely publicized reverses in the past few months. Mr. Hooker has spent four years building an organization, since losing the 1968 primary to retiring Gov. Buford Ellington (D), while Dr. Dunn is brand new to state politics. But Dr. Dunn rates at least a slight favorite to end the Democrats' half-century of control in Nashville.

In the nationally headlined Senate race between Sen. Albert Gore (D) and Rep. William E. Brock 3d (R), most observers now give Rep. Brock the edge in a close race. Republicans claim it is a certain win—and not even a close one—while Sen. Gore doggedly insists he has closed the gap that he admits existed earlier this fall.

The House delegation of five Democrats and four Republicans is likely to remain unchanged, although Democrats

are challenging strongly for Rep. Brock's old seat.

Democrats are expected to retain control of the state senate, but the state house of representatives, now split 48-45, with one independent, may fall to the party that wins the governorship.

Texas

Republican prospects have been looking up in Texas in the closing stage of the campaign, but Paul Eggers (R), remains an underdog in his rematch against Gov. Preston Smith (D), who beat him by more than 400,000 votes two years ago.

A better bet for the GOP is the Senate race, where Rep. George Bush (R) is challenging former Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. (D), who defeated Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D) in last spring's primary. In the battle between two conservatives, Rep. Bush apparently has mounted the more effective campaign and Mr. Bentsen is threatened by the possibility of defections from liberal-labor and minority blocs of Democrats. Democrats now hold 20 of 22 House seats, but Republicans are strongly challenging Rep. Earle Cabell, Rep. O. C. Fisher and Rep. Bob Casey. The legislature will remain in Democratic hands.



Burton and Moss

Utah

There is no governor's race, but the Senate battle has had suspense enough for everyone. Sen. Frank E. Moss (D), seeking a third term, is facing Rep. Lawrence J. Burton (R), another of the White House-recruited candidates. Mr. Nixon, always popular in Utah, spoke for Rep. Burton Saturday, but the final public poll, published in the Deseret News yesterday, gave Sen. Moss a 52-to-38 percent lead. The incumbent has stressed the value of his seniority and defended himself against Rep. Burton's charges that he is a big-spending liberal. Sen. Moss has also been helped apparently by support from Gov. Calvin Rampton (D).

Republicans now hold both House seats, but Democrats have a chance to take the seat Rep. Burton is yielding. The race there is believed to be as close as the Senate contest. Republicans are expected to maintain their majorities in the legislature.

Vermont

Republicans have improved their position notably in the Vermont races since Mr. Nixon made a campaign stop there early in October.

Gov. Deane C. Davis (R), who came through a bitter primary against his own lieutenant governor, has to carry the burden of an unpopular 3 percent sales tax. State Sen. Leo O'Brien Jr. (D) led in early polls but Gov. Davis is thought to have moved back within range of retaining his seat.

In the Senate battle, of far greater consequence in national terms, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R) appears to be defeating the effort to former Gov. Philip H. Hoff (D) to become the first Democratic senator from Vermont since the Civil War. Mr. Hoff's problems with Democratic party elements critical of his liberal positions on some issues have persisted and his attack on Sen. Prouty's Senate attendance record brought a stern rebuke this week from Sen. George Aiken

(R), a revered figure who had previously stayed out of the battle.

The lone House seat and the legislature will remain in Republican hands.

Virginia

There is no race for governor or for the state legislature, and the three-way Senate battle has been a quiet affair. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D), running for re-election as an independent, is generally favored to defeat his two rivals, liberal Democrat George C. Rawlings and Ray L. Garland (R). Mr. Garland's campaign has been hurt by the pointed lack of support from the White House, which has given its tacit blessing to Sen. Byrd. Some late polls, showing a very high percentage of undecided voters, have encouraged speculation of a possible Rawlings upset, but defeat of a Byrd in Virginia would—as always—rank as a major upset.

Republicans do expect to achieve a majority in the ten-man House delegation, now split evenly between the parties. State Sen. J. Kenneth Robinson (R) is favored over Murat Williams (D) for the seat of retiring Rep. John O. Marsh (D), and Republicans are also challenging Rep. David E. Satterfield (D) and Rep. Watkins M. Abbott (D).

Washington

There is no governor's race, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) is running so far ahead of his opponent, State Sen. Charles W. Elicker (R), as to make that race no contest.

Democrats hold five of the seven House seats. One normally safe Republican, Rep. Catherine May, has found herself in an unexpectedly serious contest with State Sen. Mike McCormack (D), a political ally of Sen. Jackson. Mrs. May is a slight favorite.

There is heavy emphasis in both parties on the state legislative battle, but the guessing is Democrats will retain control of the state senate and Republicans of the state house.

West Virginia

There is no race for governor, and Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D) has been so little troubled by the token opposition of Charleston Mayor Elmer H. Dodson (R) to his third term bid that he has shunned for Democratic candidates in many other states.

Republicans have made an unusual organizational effort in some areas, but Democrats are expected to retain all five House seats and control of the legislature.

Wisconsin

There are some indications of a late shift to the Democrats in this state.

In the race for the first four-year governor's term, Lt. Gov. Jack Olson (R) and former Lt. Gov. Patrick J. Lucey (D) are now in a close contest. Mr. Olson has the advantage of running on the generally popular record of outgoing Gov. Warren P. Knowles (R), but Democrats are substantially more united behind their nominee than they were when Mr. Lucey lost to Gov. Knowles in 1966. Campus unrest and the economy have been the main issues.

Sen. William Proxmire (D) is a prohibitive favorite to win a third full term over John E. Eriksson (R), manager of the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team and a political novice.

Republicans hold a six-to-four advantage in the House delegation but Democrats' Les Aspin is seriously threatening Rep. Henry C. Schadeberg (R) in a chronically close district. Republicans are expected to maintain control of the state senate but their three-vote margin in the House could be jeopardized by a Proxmire-Lucey win.

Wyoming

Margins are usually close in Wyoming, but observers say the outlook for top races is clear. Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway (R) is regarded as a near-certainty to win a second term over former Democratic State Chairman John J. Rooney.

Sen. Gale W. McGee (D), on the other hand, appears to have opened up a firm lead over Rep. John S. Wold (R) in his bid for a third term.

Democratic hopes of taking Wyoming's at-large House seat have faded somewhat, with polls showing State Superintendent of Public Instruction Harry Roberts (R) leading former Rep. Teno Roncallo (D) for the seat Rep. Wold is vacating. Republicans are also expected to retain their legislature majorities.

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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid price for the week with the per change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, brokerage or commission.

For the first time in memory, the issuer stated flatly that the net proceeds would be added, at least initially, to its foreign exchange reserves—not that this came as any surprise. As Denmark has run into ever-

		Net		
		High	Low	Last Chgs
Bevis Indust		2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4 + 1/4
Bibb Mfg		8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4 + 1/4
Big Drum 55c		14	13 1/2	14 + 1/4
Billups WestnPet	50	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4 + 1/4
Bio Dynamics ,16		12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/4 + 1/4
Bird & Son 1		32	31 1/2	31 1/2 + 1/4
Birchler Corp		3	2 1/2	2 1/2 + 1/4
BlackHills P&L	2.04	28	28	28 + 1/4

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†August	Prior Month	1969
Mfrs. Inventories.....	\$98,505,000	\$97,800,000	\$93,106,000

\$000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers' price index, based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

per balance-of-payments
blems it has become a very
quent borrower on the Euro-
id market.

On the non-dollar markets, the first Unit of Account issue since June was announced—a 10 million UA, 15-year issue

By Thomas E. Mullaney

While President Nixon's overall popularity has risen somewhat in recent months and now stands at about 54 percent positive in the latest Harris poll, the administration has not won strong endorsement for its handling of economic matters.

Lag in Ratings

Its rating on "keeping the economy healthy" was only 30 percent positive in last week's poll and its rating on "keeping down the cost of living" was only 21 percent positive.

After noting these statistics, one prominent economist stated privately last week:

"If there is a swing in the

In view of the numerous uncertainties over the economy, inflation, the G. M. strike, and the elections, the stock market continued hesitant last week and for the ninth consecutive week continued to move narrowly and indecisively.

The week's background news for the financial markets was generally desultory. Economic

By Alexander R. Hammer

The majority of the insurance issues ended mixed in quiet trading. Crum & Foster advanced a point; Chubb lost 2 and Government Employees Insurance eased 1/2 point.

In the bank group most issues had only fractional price changes. The Bank of America eased 1/3; the National Bank of Detroit gained 1/2 and Mellon National was off 1/4 point.

The G.M. strike already caused a loss of about \$1 billion in the nation's total output of goods and services is costing the following each day that it lasts: \$12 million in wages; \$90 million in auto; 26,000 units in lost production of cars and trucks; \$20 million in taxes, and \$40 million in normal business with some

The impact of the General Motors strike was illustrated most vividly in the financial report of the giant automanufacturer itself. In the quarter, the company sustained a net loss of \$71 million, the biggest deficit in its history. Sales dropped to \$3.5 billion.

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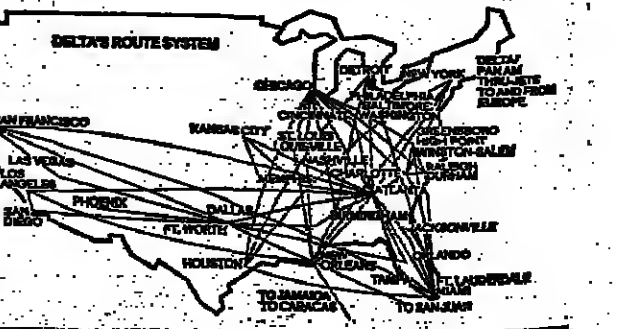
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New York Markets

[illegible]

from more than \$5 billion a year earlier. that of the preceding week.
A total of 1,071 issues on

Meanwhile, there was a better tone in the bond market last

Week Ended Oct. 31, 1970					
		Sales	High	Low	Close
Telex	Cn	810 900	22 1/2	21 1/8	22 1/8

American Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 8)

Starting today the Interna-

list of Deutsche Mark, Guilder
and Unit of Account Eurobonds.

pears below,	500 Blocks,	64.78	32.29	83.25
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(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)	
Units of Account	Guilder Bonds

SEOLAND	87-84	86	87
Watney	75-84	80 1/4	87 3/4

"Letter Stock"

	Oct.	Oct.
	29	30
Units of Account	05.9	95.2

Yokohama 7-84 87.2 88

Argentina Republic

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes.

such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 1.

Buy \$10000

for \$5801.

\$10,000 is selling for \$5,801
until January 1, 1971. When you

You earn 9½%. Compounded annually until maturity.

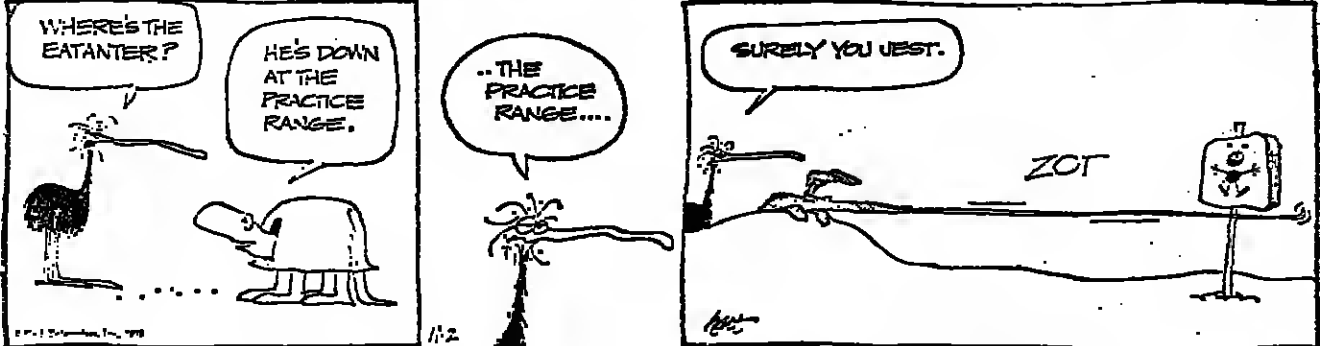
You don't need US\$ to invest.

SECRET

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



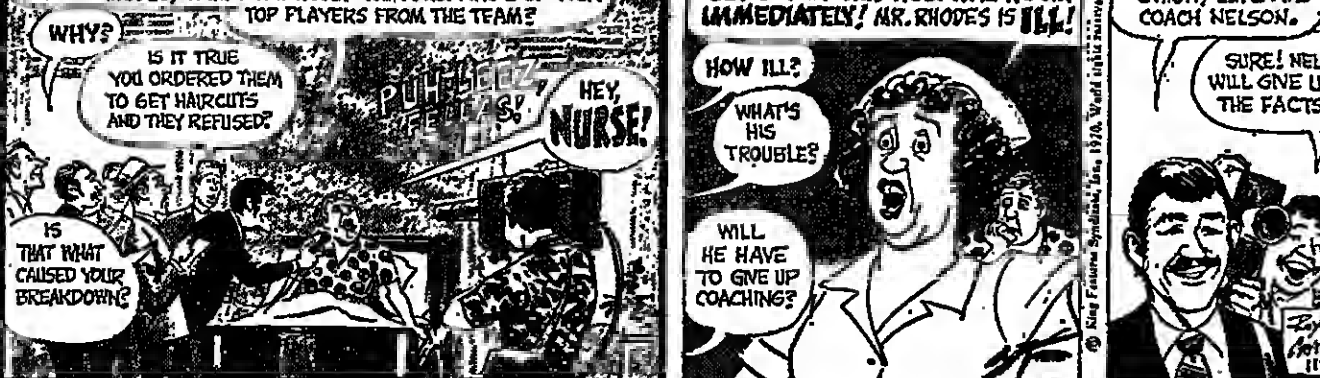
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The first suit bid by a player whose opponents have opened the bidding almost always shows at least a five-card suit. Awareness of this rule makes some spectacular bids possible. An example is the diagrammed deal.

After West had opened one club, North contented himself with a simple overall of one diamond. As he was vulnerable, this promised the values for an opening bid as well as a five-card suit.

South's response of one heart also indicated a five-card suit, together with moderate values, so North brushed aside West's spade bid and made a spectacular leap to four hearts.

West cashed the ace and king of clubs, reversing the usual opening lead procedure, and led a low spade to dummy's ace. A low diamond was played from dummy and East made the mistake of ducking. South won with the jack and played the spade queen, which West refused to cover. The heart king was played, followed by a heart to the ace, and the declarer discarded his remaining diamond on the club queen. The diamond king was led from

dummy, and South ruffed when East belatedly produced his ace. The position was then:

A spade was ruffed with dummy's last trump, and the remaining spade was thrown on the diamond queen. This left the lead in dummy, and South's heart jack could not be prevented from making the vital 10th trick.

NORTH
 ♠ A
 ♥ A72
 ♦ KQ8642
 ♣ Q96

WEST (D)
 ♠ K10542
 ♥ 10
 ♦ 95
 ♣ AK1072

EAST
 ♠ 986
 ♥ Q964
 ♦ A107
 ♣ 854

SOUTH
 ♠ QJ73
 ♥ KJ553
 ♦ J3
 ♣ J3

Both sides were vulnerable.
 West North East South
 1 ♣ 1 ♥ Pass 1 ♥
 2 ♥ 4 ♥ Pass 1 ♠
 Pass

West led the club ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CAUL	SANTAS	EAT
ABEE	AROUSIS	ROE
BLOWIN	INTWIND	WIND
SES	MEDE	BRASE
EAR	ASSIST	
SIAMER	SIGES	RENS
ORTER	SAIGES	ROON
AREA	ALOWA	PRIMA
ANTI	SUGARDADDY	
KEEL	TION	ELSES
INRE	PAL	
CANOE	SEAR	MBA
INGIN	INTRERAIN	
INN	SAMBER	INTIO
TRA	CLIMBIS	PEEN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LANUN
 TAFUL
 ABBOMO
 CINMOH



Answers: EMBER KNEEL VISION DISMAY
 Answer: What he said when he was introduced to the lady poet: "I'VE SEEN YER!"

BOOKS

UNBOUGHT AND UNBOSSSED

By Shirley Chisholm. Houghton Mifflin. 177 pp. \$11.95.

Reviewed by Charlayne Hunter

AS the first black woman elected to Congress, Shirley Chisholm could have claimed headlines without ever saying a word. But the first-looking, 100-pound educator from Brooklyn's 12th Congressional District is proud that she has not been silent in the almost two years since she has been in Washington. She has consistently spoken out against the things she believes wrong and staunchly supported the causes she believes to be in the best interest of her urban, mostly poor-black constituents.

In "Unbought and Unbossed," she attempts to synthesize her political philosophy and her political autobiography into a background that will help us understand a "fighting" Shirley Chisholm. The result is an interesting profile of what some, including Mrs. Chisholm herself, have called, "the New Politician."

"Our representative democracy is not working," she writes, "because the Congress that is supposed to represent the voters does not respond to their needs. I believe the chief reason for this is that it is ruled by a small group of old men."

This is a passage typical of Shirley Chisholm's candid candor, and it sets the stage for her first post-election attack on the congressional system. She was accused of having committed "political suicide" when, upon receiving an assignment to a committee she felt was irrelevant to her constituency, she demanded reassignment. In a desperate move to get off of the Rural Development and Forestry Subcommittee, she warned House Speaker John McCormack: "If you do not assist me now, I will have to do my own thing." The speaker was startled for the first time. "Your own what?" she recalled his asking. Eventually her committee assignment was changed.

Shirley Chisholm's book is not a literary masterpiece. In fact, sometimes it reads like a school primer, nevertheless it is important for its plain talk. Mrs. Chisholm is known as a fiery speaker, and her portrait is usually recorded by photographers during her most formidable looking moments. There are consequently those who, as a result of her public image, are apprehensive about getting close enough to find out what she has to say even if they have missed it.

Her book is a candid statement of what she is all about. (Its title is derived from the fact that she has neither encouraged nor received support from the Democratic party regulars—the "machine" as she calls it.) She begins by describing her childhood in Brooklyn, how she was shunted from her parents to her grandparents in Baltimore, and then back to hard times in Brooklyn during the '30s.

She mimes no words in her self-assessment—even pointing out that because of her early exhibition of leadership qualities, her father singled her out for special attention and gained

her lifelong enmity of members of her family. Times, however, her assets lack balance—partly when she talks about describing her speaking style as "Messianic," smiling just a little bit. But her extreme soft can easily be indulgent, she approaches everyone everything (including issues as abortion reform, the lion of the seniority system Congress, women's right 16-year-old vote and end Vietnam war) with the earnestness.

Shirley Chisholm, that under the present as a freshman member of Congress, her powers to most of the fill she is limited. But she has as limited political goals for One shortcoming of her may be that she has not the practicalness which she will implement goals, even though as a member of Congress she has supported legislation that directly benefited her agency as well as the privileged outside the District.

It is possible that her significant contribution her arrival in Washington this book. She may not to do much about the pr she confronts, but at les like the majority of h tinguished, mostly-white American colleagues, sh expose them. "Unbought Unbossed" is a testament honesty and vigilance.

Charlayne Hunter was reviewer for The New Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on obtained from more than 1 stores in 64 communities United States. The figure right-hand column do not early represent concept pearances.

This Week

FICTION

1 Love Story, Segal
 2 The Crystal Cave, Stewart
 3 Islands in the Stream, Hemingway
 4 God Is an Englishman, Delaruelle
 5 The Child from the Sea, Goudge
 6 High Man, Poor Man, Gellman
 7 Great Mind of God, Gellman
 8 The Secret Woman, Holdstock
 9 The Wall Street Journal, Fowler
 10 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles

GENERAL

1 The Sensitive Woman, 2 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben
 3 Inside the Third Reich, Speer
 4 Zola, Millard
 5 Papilio, Chabon
 6 Body Language, Pass
 7 Future Shock, Toffler
 8 The Wall Street Journal, New
 9 Sexual Politics, Millet
 10 How Ten Can Profit From the Coming Devaluation, Brown

CROSSWORD By Wil

ACROSS

1 Adjective suffix
 4 Immense
 8 Location
 12 Stake in a game
 13 "by land..."
 15 Asian range
 16 "on the map"
 17 Nellie Forbush's home
 19 Comic strip character
 20 Man's nickname
 21 Integers: Abbr.
 22 City on Rio Grande
 27 Book of Bible: Abbr.
 28 Boys
 32 Terrapins' home
 37 Cooker
 38 Indian garment
 39 Taxed
 41 Dismounted
 42 Substantive
 44 Superficial
 46 Up in arms
 47 Up: Prefix
 48 Philadelphia attraction
 55 Friend: Fr.
 58 Forms in Greek

59 Philosophy
 61 Home of Three Rivers Stadium
 65 Doctrines
 66 Space
 67 Flower stalk
 68 Hint
 69 Grant's
 70 Genesis name
 71 Region: Abbr.

DOWN

1 "course"
 2 Kwajalein
 3 Abate
 4 Book: Abbr.
 5 Cuckoo
 6 Attack
 7 Sir, for example
 8 California's
 9 Big
 9 Minnesota product
 10 Mexican delicacy
 11 Fraternal men
 12 Indian mulberry
 14 Bend
 16 Tests
 22 Some
 24 Feature of Utah flats
 25 Chicago airport

26 Underworld figure
 29 "Whatever wants..."
 30 Bad
 31 Jet
 32 Trading
 33 In a line
 34 Competit
 35 Nothing
 36 Coup
 38 Hot Spr
 40 Renome
 43 Indian
 45 Commit
 46 Baby we
 50 Infer
 51 Showed
 52 Decree
 53 Thread
 54 Nocturn
 55 mammal
 56 on
 57 Article
 58 Part of
 60 name
 62 Restaur
 63 Mail ce
 64 "For good fe

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's Jumbles: EMBER KNEEL VISION DISMAY
 Answer: What he said when he was introduced to the lady poet: "I'VE SEEN YER!"

Texas Wins; Dartmouth Beats Yale, 10-0

Stanford, Ohio State Advance Toward Rose Bowl Meeting

JUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Brookington gained 161 on 44 carries and scored one on a 10-yard touchdown pass yesterday to defeat Northern 24-10, and take a big step toward the Rose Bowl.

Brookington, a 22-point underdog, defeated the undefeated Buckeyes in the toughest battle of the season. Wildcat took a 7-0 lead in the first period on a one-yard pass by fullback Mike Adams.

State cut the margin to 10-7 on a 32-yard field goal by Schram. Northwestern went front at half time, 10-3, on a field goal by Bill Panik.

Buckeyes took command of the game in the third period on a 10-yard touchdown pass by quarterback Rex Kern and an eight-point scoring drive by Brookington. The scoring in the third period on a three-yard run by Kern, the big third quarter that the Buckeyes through.

In six games so far, the Ohio State has now outscored opponents in the period 78 to 3. Victory made Ohio State the favorite for its second trip to the Rose Bowl in three years.

Buckeyes and Michigan, who Wisconsin, 29-15, have 4-0 record in the Big Ten. Michigan went last season, conference champion and is expected to return under Big Ten.

defense picked off two Phunkett passes and fumbled away two others which would have been scores.

In the second half, though, Phunkett, who became the first man in history to gain more than 7,000 yards in a single season, found the range with a nine-yard scoring pass to Bob Moore and a 13-yarder to Reggie Sanderson to break the game open.

Texas 62, SMU 15

Fullback Steve Worster ran for four touchdowns and smashed three school scoring records to lead Texas to a 43-15 victory over Southern Methodist and extend the nation's longest winning streak to 26 games.

Worster scored on runs of one, three, five and three yards as he set new Longhorn records for most career touchdowns with 32, most career points with 186, and tied the mark for most points in a single game with 24.

shredded the Mississippi State defense as he raced for three touchdowns and 150 yards as the Crimson Tide trounced the Bulldogs, 35-6.

Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34

Paul Gilbert, a senior who has spent most of his college career on the bench, took over at quarterback midway in the second period with his team 18 points behind and led the Georgia Bulldogs to a 23-34 victory over South Carolina.

Syracuse 43, Pittsburgh 13

Reserve quarterback Randy Zur passed for two touchdowns and ran for two more as Syracuse blunted Pittsburgh's Lambert Trophy hopes with a 43-13 victory that snapped the Panthers' five-game winning streak.

The losing Panthers, Eastern College kings entering the game, couldn't stop the Syracuse ground game and failed to mount a stable rushing attack of their own before a determined Orange team that lost its first three games this season and has since won its next four contests.



GETTING A LIFT—Florida State's Tom Bailey gained three yards before meeting Miami's Junior Bates in game won by State Friday night, 27-3. Bailey carried the ball eight times and gained 116 yards.

Pistons' Victory Streak Stopped at 9 by Knicks

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Dave DeBusschere and Walt Frazier scored ten straight points midway through the second half last night in powering New York to a 107-89 victory that snapped the nine-game winning streak of previously unbeaten Detroit.

The Knicks, playing before their first sellout crowd in eight home games, were leading 71-67 with 30 seconds remaining in the third quarter when DeBusschere connected for two field goals. He scored the opening basket of the fourth quarter and Frazier scored a field goal and two free throws to open a 14-point spread, 81-67.

Cazzie Russell's 20-foot jumper and two quick layups by Frazier, one on a steal, widened the margin.

Bullets 106, Suns 103

Kevin Longhery scored 11 of his 21 points in the fourth period to rally Baltimore to a 106-103 victory over Phoenix. Longhery's jump shot with 22 seconds left broke a 103-103 tie.

Celtics 133, 76ers 102

John Havlicek poured in 33 points as Boston scored a 133-102 victory over Philadelphia 76ers, leading by only a point at halftime. The Celtics ran away from the 76ers in the third period.

Bucks 121, Royals 100

Low Alcindor scored 20 points, collected 22 rebounds and blocked seven shots to lead Milwaukee to a 121-100 victory over the Royals at Cincinnati.

Five other Bucks scored in double figures with recently acquired Bob Boozer scoring 23, as he hit ten of 15 from the floor. Oscar Robertson, playing his first game here since being traded to the Bucks, was hobbled with a bad leg and scored only six points.

Rockets 121, Hawks 117

Elvin Hayes scored 11 points in the last six minutes to save off the late Atlanta rally and carry San Diego to a 121-117 victory over the Hawks.

Caldwell Jumps From NBA Hawks To ABA Cougars

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Nov. 1 (AP).—Joe Caldwell, a star forward with the Atlanta Hawks of the National Basketball Association, jumped Friday night to the Carolina Cougars of the rival American Basketball Association.

Caldwell, who played college ball at Arizona State, had been a holdout with the Hawks this season.

In New York, Walter Kennedy, commissioner of the NBA, declared "such action on the part of Caldwell hardly enhances the possibility of merger."

The two leagues agreed in principle earlier this year to a merger, providing Congress approved.

Caldwell hit a career-high average of 21.1 points a game last season with the Hawks.

The Cougars did not specify the length of the multi-year contract or how much money was involved.

The deal obviously gave the Cougars a measure of revenge against Atlanta, which won a bidding war for Caldwell last spring, and signed Pete Maravich to a \$1.5-million contract.

ABA Standings

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	6	4	.600	2 1/2
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	3 1/2
Boston	5	5	.500	3 1/2
Buffalo	5	5	.500	4 1/2

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	6	4	.600	2 1/2
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	3 1/2
Boston	5	5	.500	3 1/2
Buffalo	5	5	.500	4 1/2

ABA Standings

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	6	4	.600	2 1/2
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	3 1/2
Boston	5	5	.500	3 1/2
Buffalo	5	5	.500	4 1/2

ABA Standings

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	6	4	.600	2 1/2
San Diego	6	4	.600	3 1/2
Seattle	5	5	.500	3 1/2
San Francisco	5	5	.500	4 1/2

ABA Standings

West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	6	4	.600	2 1/2
San Diego	6	4	.600	3 1/2
Seattle	5	5	.500	3 1/2
San Francisco	5	5	.500	4 1/2

Giants Win Battle of New York

Viking Passes Defeat Lions

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Minnesota quarterback Garry Cuozzo fired a pair of touchdown passes and Fred Cox booted three field goals as the Vikings took over first place in the Central Division of the National Football Conference by defeating the Detroit Lions, 30-17, today.

The teams entered the game tied for first with 5-1 records. The contest was expected to be a battle of defensive powers. But it wasn't until the second half that the defenses really took over. Minnesota led 24-17 at the half.

Cuozzo's passing game clicked off after and he picked primarily on substitute cornerback Bobby Williams, who played for injured Lion star Lem Barney. Cuozzo completed 13 of 22 passes for 236 yards.

With Detroit ahead, 14-10, early in the second quarter, Cuozzo flipped a six-yard touchdown pass to Bill Brown. The next time the Vikings got the ball, they went 81 yards in six plays with Cuozzo handing Williams and hitting Cox for a 35-yard field goal. The Lions excited the capacity crowd of 58,210 by jumping to a 7-0 lead with the game five minutes old on a 15-yard scoring pass from quarterback Bill Munson to wide receiver Earl McCulloch. It came four plays and 40 yards after Jim Mitchell recovered a Cuozzo fumble. Minnesota came right back, and Cox booted a 27-yard field goal with about five minutes left in the first quarter. Forty-one seconds later, Bobby Bryant picked off a Munson aerial and scampered for a 39-yard touchdown.

In 17 carries as the Bills handed the Patriots their sixth straight loss.

Boston's coach Clive Rush was ordered to rest and missed his team's game with the Buffalo Bills today when he developed a fast heartbeat just before the contest.

Cardinals 44, Oilers 0

Jim Hart connected with 15 pass completions and Clive Edwards and MacArthur Lane slammed for a total of 132 yards rushing in leading St. Louis to a 44-0 home-victory over Houston.

Hart, who had completed but 40.7 percent of 167 passes entering the game, hit for 15 of 25 for 223 yards and one touchdown.

John Gilliam received Hart's 46-yard scoring pass as the Cardinals opened a 20-0 lead in the first half.

Edwards ran 72 yards on 11 rushing attempts and Lane, the NFL's second leading rusher, totaled 60 on 15 carries.

Colts 35, Dolphins 10

Jim Duncan scored with a 98-yard kick-off return and Ron Gardine went 80 yards with a punt as the Colts blitzed Miami, 35-0, in Baltimore and took a two-game lead over the Dolphins in the Eastern Division of the American Football Conference.

John Unitas and Earl Morrall threw one touchdown pass apiece in Baltimore's first regular season meeting against former coach Don Shula.

Unitas hit for 11 in 18 for 142 yards.

Cowboys 21, Eagles 17

Dallas quarterback Craig Morton burned Philadelphia rookie cornerback Ray Jones with three long touchdown passes as the Cowboys beat the winless Eagles, 21-17, in the Cotton Bowl.

Morton connected on long-distance shots of 88 and 58 yards to Lance Rentzel and nailed Bob Hayes with a third touchdown pass covering 40 yards.

The victory kept Dallas in a tie with St. Louis in the Eastern Division of the NFL with a 5-2 record.

Rams 20, Saints 17

Spotting the Saints a 14-0 lead in the first four minutes with an interception and a fumble, Roman Gabriel threw two touchdown passes and guided Los Angeles to a 20-17 victory in New Orleans.

Gabriel threw a 22-yard touchdown pass to Jack Snow and a 13-yard scoring pass to Bob Long in the second quarter.

Dave Ray kicked 43, 14 and 23-yard field goals for the Jets and Les Josephson dashed nine yards for a touchdown in the fourth quarter to complete the Los Angeles scoring.

Merced Nailed

When the battle was over the

Jets had the ball on their own one. Al Woodall, the Jets quarterback filling in for injured Joe Namath, tried unsuccessfully to move the ball himself, and then handed off to Chuck Merced on third down. Merced, a former Giant, was nailed behind the goal line by linebacker Jim Fyfe and defensive end Fred Dryer for the safety that trimmed the Jets' lead to 10-0.

After the free kick gave the ball to the Giants on their 41, Tarkenton hit Ron Johnson with a 50-yard pass to the Jets nine and then went to tight end Bob Tucker for a touchdown and a 13-10 lead.

Chargers 27, Browns 10

San Diego turned two Cleveland fumbles into touchdowns and quarterback John Hadl, who connected on 13 of 20 passes for 201 yards, hit Lance Alworth with a 44-yard scoring pass to pace the Chargers to a 27-10 victory over the Browns in Cleveland.

The Chargers took advantage of the first Cleveland miscue after the Browns moved from their own 20 in the second quarter to the San Diego eight. Bo Scott fumbled on the four and Charger linebacker Jeff Stagg recovered in the end zone.

Hadl then moved the Chargers 80 yards in six plays with the final 44 yards being covered on the touchdown pass to Alworth. It was Alworth's third scoring reception of the season and 80th of his career.

The Browns came back to move 80 yards in 12 plays with Scott grabbing a fourth-down nine-yard pass from Bill Nelson with 26 seconds left in the first half.

The Chargers then took a Cleveland punt on the Browns' 45 and it took Hadl only five plays to move the Chargers to their third touchdown, with Hadl and Hubbard going over from the one with a 9-47 left in the third quarter.

Bears 23, Falcons 14

Cecil Turner raced 94 yards with a kickoff return late in the third quarter to spark the underdog Chicago Bears to a 23-14 victory over the Falcons at Atlanta.

The Falcons had forged into the lead, 14-13, for the first and only time in the afternoon with 2:43 remaining in the third period on a 17-yard pass from Bob Berry to Jim Mitchell. But Turner, a third-year wide receiver who played his college ball at California Poly, took the ensuing kickoff at the Chicago six-yard line and after shaking off several tacklers, first at the 30 and again at midfield, cut to the left sidelines and outran the remaining defenders to score the go-ahead touchdown with 2:22 left in the third period.

late NFL Results

Washington 6, Detroit 0.

late NFL Results

Washington 6, Detroit 0.

late NFL Results

Washington 6, Detroit 0.

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late NFL Results

Washington 6, Detroit 0.

Navy, Army Continue to Lose as Air Force Still Flies High

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Navy succeeded in what five previous opponents had failed to do, but Notre Dame still recovered to defeat the Irish 35-7 victory, yesterday, to serve its perfect football record.

The Irish had moved 80 yards to a touchdown following a punting kickoff, the middle of the proud Notre Dame team with a tying 70-yard drive. The last five were made on a keeper and a lateral by Dillon, the Notre Dame quarterback.

was the first touchdown against the Irish in this quarter this season, and achievement produced loud cheer from the crowd of 45,226 in a F. Kennedy Stadium.

ome down fans get treated five minutes later, the roars led from the corps of mid-men 45 minutes later, the Notre Dame supporters, a separate band of whom had traveled from South River, N.J., to dedicate the game to Joe Iannelli, their local hero.

Iannelli, the Notre Dame quarterback, whose name is pronounced as "THESSE-man," and his hometown, did not point the straw hat delegations of sign-carriers. Playing of the first half and one in the third quarter, the 170-pound senior threw down passes of 42 and 29 yards to Tom Cawson, the Notre Dame receiver, completed his passes for 161 yards, and led six more times for 49 yards.

With four games left, Thesman needs only 30 yards in total offense to surpass the career total of George Gipp, 70, 2 on the Notre Dame list, and 697 to surpass Terry Hanratty as the school leader.

Record Score for Series

Today's final score represented the highest number of points ever scored by a winning team in the 44-game series and equaled the most number of points scored against a Navy team. Notre Dame's 51-10 rout of Army earlier this year wrote the Irish into the Army record books for most points scored in a single game.

Boston College 21, Army 13

Quarterback Red Harris ran for two touchdowns and passed for another, as Boston College stormed from behind, for a 21-13 victory to give Army its longest losing streak in 80 years of football.

The Irish for Army was its seventh straight, breaking the mark of six successive losses in 1940.

Air Force 23, Arizona 20

Seventh-ranked Air Force managed to salvage a 23-20 victory over Arizona as Craig Berry booted a 20-yard field goal with no time remaining.

The Falcons, who came into the contest with a string of seven straight victories, scored three times in the last quarter to overcome a 20-7 Wildcat lead. The winning field goal came on their second possession. Berry's first attempt missed, but Arizona was called for roughing the kicker and the ball was moved up to the Wildcat three.

College Football Results

East	West
27, Cornell 7	Kentucky 21, North Carolina 2
28, Duke 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
29, Virginia 17	Glen 24, Maryland 14
30, Wake Forest 7	Virginia Tech 35, Wake Forest 7
31, North Carolina 21	North Carolina 21, Virginia 17
32, Duke 17	Alabama 35, Texas A & M 6
33, Virginia 17	Florida 23, Georgia 32
34, Wake Forest 7	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
35, North Carolina 21	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
36, Duke 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
37, Virginia 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
38, Wake Forest 7	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
39, North Carolina 21	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
40, Duke 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
41, Virginia 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
42, Wake Forest 7	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
43, North Carolina 21	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
44, Duke 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
45, Virginia 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
46, Wake Forest 7	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
47, North Carolina 21	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
48, Duke 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
49, Virginia 17	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34
50, Wake Forest 7	Georgia 32, S. Carolina 34

West Division

27, Oregon 23

Steve Wieschowski kicked a 19-yard field goal with 30 seconds left to give Washington a 23-20 Pacific 8 victory over Oregon that dampened the Rose Bowl hopes of the Ducks.

Greg Collins, a second-string quarterback came in late in the third quarter and led the Huskies to victory in the final period. Washington's Sonny Stokiller, the nation's leading passer, completed only 13 of 29 for 116 yards.

Penn State 42, W. Va. 8

Mike Smith's 76-yard punt return and a blocked punt by Gary Hull set up two touchdowns in the first six minutes and Penn State, behind a brilliant defense, crushed West Virginia, 42-8.

Tennis

At Tokyo, Nelly's Davis Gump Martin defeated India's Ramesh Krishnan, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, while India's Shiv Prakash Mehta beat Nelly's Davis Gump Martin, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. In the women's singles matches of the 2nd Asia Pacific Invitational tennis tournament at Denon, Gump Martin, in men's doubles, teamed with Mike Mulligan and Jaime Mulligan, defeated Australia's Roger Taylor and John Laver, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Hockey

At Tel-Aviv, England's London Ontario played the touring Polish Rugby Union 23-4. London

ABA Standings

East Division

W L Pct GB

New York 6 4 .600 2 1/2

Philadelphia 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Boston 5 5 .500 3 1/2

Buffalo 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

West Division

W L Pct GB

Los Angeles 6 4 .600 2 1/2

San Diego 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Seattle 5 5 .500 3 1/2

San Francisco 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

East Division

W L Pct GB

New York 6 4 .600 2 1/2

Philadelphia 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Boston 5 5 .500 3 1/2

Buffalo 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

West Division

W L Pct GB

Los Angeles 6 4 .600 2 1/2

San Diego 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Seattle 5 5 .500 3 1/2

San Francisco 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

East Division

W L Pct GB

New York 6 4 .600 2 1/2

Philadelphia 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Boston 5 5 .500 3 1/2

Buffalo 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

West Division

W L Pct GB

Los Angeles 6 4 .600 2 1/2

San Diego 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Seattle 5 5 .500 3 1/2

San Francisco 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

East Division

W L Pct GB

New York 6 4 .600 2 1/2

Philadelphia 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Boston 5 5 .500 3 1/2

Buffalo 5 5 .500 4 1/2

ABA Standings

West Division

W L Pct GB

Los Angeles 6 4 .600 2 1/2

San Diego 6 4 .600 3 1/2

Seattle 5 5 .500 3 1/2

San Francisco 5 5 .500 4 1/2

Nijinsky Carries His Owner to Honors

LONDON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The 1970 British thoroughbred racing season that ended yesterday was the year of Nijinsky.

The 3-year-old colt—Canadian-bred, American-owned, Irish-trained and ridden to most of his triumphs by an Englishman—was crowned England's outstanding horse.

This year, Nijinsky became England's first triple crown winner in 35 years. Over a two-year span, he won 11 races in a row until he was beaten in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and then in the Champion Stakes in Newmarket, England.

Nijinsky's exploits made American minerals magnate Charles W. Engelhard the leading owner for the first time with total winnings of \$180,000 (\$49,800) in England. Nineteen other horses contributed towards the 80 victories compiled by Engelhard but Nijinsky earned the major portion of the money. In all, the colt, syndicated for a record \$5.44-million and to stand stud in Kentucky, won more than \$262,000 (\$62,800) from six victories and two seconds this year.

Bruins Join First by Shutting Out Rangers

BOSTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Boston crushed New York, 6-0, last night to gain a share of the National Hockey League East Division lead with the Rangers and Montreal. A crowd of 14,994 saw New York's unbeaten string end at seven games.

The shutout was the first for Boston goalie Eddie Johnston since March 27, when he held Minnesota scoreless.

Johnny McKenzie had two goals and Johnny Bucyk, Ted Green, Bobby Orr and Eddie Westfall netted one apiece.

Phil Esposito scored the 500th point of his career in the second period when he assisted on Green's goal. He had 483 when the season opened.

Bucyk scored the first goal at 1:59 of the second period when he took a short pass across the crease from Orr and shoved the puck past Eddie Johnston. It was Bucyk's sixth goal of the season. McKenzie made it 2-0 later in the period with Boston's lone power-play goal. Westfall scored his goal, Boston's sixth, while the Bruins were short-handed.

France Defeats Aussies in Rugby, But Losers Gain

BRADFORD, England, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—France scored a 17-15 victory over Australia in their Rugby League World Cup match here today, but it was not enough to stop the Aussies from qualifying to meet Britain in the final next Saturday at Headingley.

Although the two teams won one game each, the Australians advanced because of their superior points average.

Britain Advances

SWINDON, England, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Britain overcame New Zealand, 27-17, yesterday to advance to the Rugby League World Cup final against Australia.

The British squad, who led 15-10 at halftime, scored six goals and five tries to the Kiwis four goals and three tries.

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